VOL. XXXII.

Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Worms in the Head of Sheep.

when there are no worms in the head.

them was occasioned by some other cause.

but they would soon be out without it.

to get into the brain and produce death.

Use of Salt in Orchards.

value and its uselessness. Our correspondent

pot. OSTON.

., Proprietor.

cal properties of

good crop of this most delicious fruit.

son, through the Farmer.

to inquire, also, how tobacco is manufactured.

Another Chapter about Sheep. We have heard much complaint this spring, both from personal conversation with farmers and by inquiries addressed to us, in regard to sickness among sheep. It is not always that they are attacked alike, or that they die in the same manner, but a wide spread fatality seems to hang around most flocks. Farmers write to us that There is great complaint among many wool- their sheep are dying, or are sick, and without growers, this spring, in regard to a disease among describing particularly the symptoms or appeartheir sheep which has proved fatal in a great ance of the sheep, ask what they shall do for them. Now it is very often the case, that by This disease is characterized by a profuse run- writing the symptoms of a sick animal we are ning of mucus from the nose, accompanied with enabled to identify the ailment and give a well a cough and frequent sneezing. The sheep gradu- proven remedy. But when this is not done, we ally lose flesh, and waste away and die. It is can no more tell what alls the sick animals than generally attributed to the worm, or grub in the head, and we are asked frequently how they shall relieve the sheep of "worms in the head?" without having seen him. We have visited several flocks the present spring that were consider-

There are various opinions among experienced ably diseased, many having died therein, and shepherds and among veterinarian practitioners in regard to the effects of this "worm in the head." Many do not believe that they do any burt. Others are sure that they cause the death dry forage and covered yards, to roaming over of sheep very frequently. This worm is caused by a fly (oestrus onis) that in the summer months, generally in August, darts into the nostrils of the sheep, and passing up, deposits its nits there, be- so as not to debilitate the system, and that grain fore it comes out. This nit hatches into a worm of some kind, corn or barley, should be given to which crawls up into the frontal sinns, a cavity in the skull between the eyes, and there imbeds tem. Sickness is the inevitable result of inatitself in the mucous membrane, or lining of the tention in these particulars. If you would have cavity, where it grows until spring, and it gets your flocks in a healthy condition, keep them ready to go into the crysalis state preparatory to changing into a fly, when it drops down into the month, (May,) shelter them from all spring nostrils and is sneezed out by the sheep. It then rains, give the weak ones extra feed and care, and burrows a little while in the dirt and comes out a good sized fly. We have no doubt that when there are many of these grubs in the head, and complish, but do not dose them to death with the sheep is thin of flesh and wanting in sufficient medical decoctions prepared according to the distamina, the great irritation which they cause may produce death, but that all the deaths that occur accompanied by the above symptoms are symptoms, and we will cheerfully render all the

caused by this worm we think can be hardly pos- knowledge of which we are possessed, to aid you. sible. A general disease of the mucous membrane of the head, and lungs would be manifested by the above symptoms and often result in death sheep, asks if it is contagious, and if there is a

One of the many phases of the "rot," also assumes such an appearance as above named, and stance of rot in the United States, and gives it as kills the sheep independent of any worm in the his opinion that it has never appeared-at least head. But how shall the worm be dislodged? in our Northern States—though he has often seen head. But how shall the worm be dislodged? We know of but one way, and that is to open, or trepan the sinus and pick them out. This is sometimes done by the German shepherds, but it is not always easy or safe.

Sometimes these sinuses are pretty well crowded with a times to contrary for several weeks, when they begin to lose their condition, and appear dull, with these vermin. Our neighbor, Sewall B. Page, informed us the other day, that one of his sheep and the times to open, or trepan the sinus and pick them out. This is sometimes done by the German shepherds, but it is not always easy or safe.

Sometimes these sinuses are pretty well crowded with test vermin. Our neighbor, Sewall B. We will therefore dismiss the Mexicans, and they often made a deadly retaliation. I was once at Peralto's house, when a man in the course of conversation used the word "squatter." Peralto due to the significance of that word, and I was struck with the expression of scorn and hatred which he threw into his countenance as he begin to lose their condition, and appear dull, with great paleness of the mucous membranes, there are placed with a disease called the rot. The first symptoms are by no means of a decided to at Peralto's house, when a man in the course of conversation used the word "squatter." Peralto due to the significance of that word, and I was struck with the expression of scorn and hatred which he threw into his countenance as he sheep infected with a disease called the rot. The first symptoms are by no means of a decided to the vermino. I was once at Peralto's house, when a man in the course of conversation used the word "squatter." Peralto the word is at Peralto's house, when a man in the course of they often made a deadly retaliation. I was once at Peralto's house, when a man in the course of they often made a deadly retaliation. I was once at Peralto's house, when a man in the course of the word "squatter." Peralto have no application to those who become safe they often made a deadly retaliation. I was once at Peralt sheep was accidentally drowned in a brook. He the eyelids becoming almost white, and afterwards took it out, and after having skinned it, as there yellow. The rot depends upon, or is caused to a was much talk about worms in the head, he great extent, by the excess of moisture in the thought he would examine the head in this case.
On opening the cavity between the eyes, he found twenty worms of different sizes imbedded in In regard to treatment, he suggests a change from the mucous tissues. Notwithstanding the number which this sheep had there, he had not noticed that she was, when alive, affected by them, and he came to the conclusion that strong,

healthy and well fed sheep would not suffer by them, and that the disease so often attributed to them was occasioned by some other cause.

A correspondent at Leeds Junction, writes:
"Will you please to inform me, in your next, what I can do for my flock of Sheep. Their Some people think that putting, or injecting mouths are sore, or scabby, beginning at the corsome stimulating liquid up the nostril will dis- ner on the outside. I put on some tar; is that lodge these grubs. We do not see how this can right? If you will insert some remedy in your be. The fluid thrown up cannot efter the sinus next you will oblige me."

where the worms are, and cannot therefore dislodge them. If any of them have grown so large common among sheep in this State and also in as to admit leaving, and be down in the cavity of other localities. Make an application of tar. the nose, it may hasten their departure a little, spirits of turpentine, and a little sulphur, (mixed,) after having first removed the scabs from the af-Some think these grubs work their way into feeted parts. Put it on two or three times a day.

There are various ways of markthe brain and kill the slicep in that way. This ing sheep. We will only describe can hardly be the case, for there is a strong plate now the process employed by Hon. of bone to pass through and we know of no means H. S. Randall, author of the "Pracby which the worm could bore through it so as tical Shepard," a work of high authority upon all sheep matters. To H.S.R. a ring three-fourths of an inch in Messas. Editors:—I wish to inquire, through your paper, if it would be advisable to use salt as a kind of mulch to put round young apple trees, in a mowing field, to kill out the grass and nourish the trees. If so, how much to a tree, and how near the stalk should it be put. Any information the number of the sheep. The ring is inserted to the number of the sheep. The ring is inserted to the number of the sheep. 684 circumference, formed of small No. tion you can give will oblige a subscriber.

in the middle of the car, so that the bole in remain visible outside the wool. Cut the hole in Note. The proper application of salt to the the ear with a small punch, and allow it to heal soil is one of the disputed points in our agricul- perfectly before inserting the ring. The cost of ture, notwithstanding the many decided opinions such badges would not be great, and we presume

expressed by different parties in regard to its could be furnished by almost any tin-smith. Black Hawks Transferred.

cannot fail to have noticed the discussion upon applying salt to apple trees, which took place be-fore the Board of Agriculture last winter, and last week his young Black Hawk stud, at a pretty reported in the Farmer. Some expressed the high figure. He was purchased by Oakes T. opinion that it would kill apple trees if applied Bosworth, Esq., of Canton Mills, who obtained to them, and others stated opinions to the him to supply the place of the Black Hawk Nacontrary. One speaker believed it would kill poleon, which he has heretofore kept for breeding the black knot on plum trees, and another gentle- purposes, but sold him not long since to parties man, Mr. Goodale, could not see that it had who took him South. Napoleon was a favorite ever had a good effect upon his own plum trees, in that section, and has left some prime stock as he had repeatedly tried it. Possibly some of there, but, valuable as he was to the farmers of our readers may give A. D. the information he that part of the State, his place will be made wishes; if not we suggest that he try the ex- amply good by the young horse that takes his periment by applying a moderate quantity of salt place, either as a stock horse, or horse of general about one or two trees, and inform us of the re. utility. The Beal's Black Hawk, which Mr. Bosworth was so fortunate in securing, though Wild Grapes---Manufacturing Tobacco. at a tall price, can boast of a clean pedigree of the real Simon Pure old Vermont Bridgeport "Plow Boy" of Rockland, inquires if the wild Davis Hill Black Hawk himself, the founder and grape vines of Maine, can be cultivated so as to progenitor of all the Black Hawks in Christenbear fruit; or if they cannot be grafted with dom, being a veritable grandson to him. His other varieties. We have had no experience in sire was the Rix Black Hawk, and his sire Hill's this matter, but would advise "Plow Boy," not or Vermont Black Hawk. Winthrop has now no to spend his time in growing, grafting or pruning Black Hawks for breeders, and that too, when a wild, worthless grape vine, but procure at once horses, and especially horses of this blood are a few roots of some well tested, hardy grape ; and more valuable than ever. It won't do to let old in a few years he will not only thank us for Oxford get ahead of us in this matter, as she this advice, but rejoice in the possession of a surely will if the horse is patronized as he deserves to be. The Canton boys will ride over us The same correspondent writes: "I would like at this rate.

Red Spring Wheat.

I raised a small quantity last season, but failed to We have received from the Department of Agderive any profit from it because I did not know how to manufacture it properly." We shall give riculture, a few packages of the above variety of a complete account of the process, in proper sea- wheat, imported from Prussia. The kernel is large and plump, and it is said to be an excellent variety. We should like to dispose of it to those of our readers who will call or send for it-it is In answer to queries in regard to this dressing, too bulky to be sent by mail-provided they will riculture, Washington, D. C.

Communications.

Rambles in the Pacific States--- No. 3. MESSRS. EDITORS :- I have spoken of the Mex-

For the Maine Farmer.

ican grants in California, and of the vexations and losses consequent thereby to the settlers during the pending of the settlement of the titles to these grants. I shall now say a few words on nmense herds of wild cattle and horses, that overed the hills and plains of California previousby to its conquest by the Americans. These cattle have nearly disappeared under the plundering system pursued by the conquerors of the country. They are not wild, or only partially so, and all have owners, and all are branded. Many of the means of rapid transit between large cities and means of rapid transit between large cities and remote districts there are two principal points.

cans, who shot them down without compunction or the slightest regard for the rights of their owners, and even in some instances shot the owners themselves while detending their property. I have heard a fellow boast of the number of Spanish cattle his rifle had brought him. In this manner they have been robbed of thousands of their cattle. I was told that Antonio Peralto, who resides in Contra Costa county pear the bay will continue to increase in an accelerated ratio. who resides in Contra Costa county, near the bay of San Francisco, and who formerly owned about eight thousand beeves, found himself obliged to drive them from his pasture grounds back into the mountains. But even there his losses continued, and that between some sales and more tinued, and that between some sales and more tropheries his herds had in a few wars diminished good market, and why the production of mutton should be paramount to that of the continued and the prospect is that it will entrease in an accelerated ratio, and that it will in the end overturn the empire of pork.

These are the principal reasons why the production of mutton should be paramount to that of fine wool in all districts within easy access of a good market, and why the production of mutton to the continue to increase in an accelerated ratio, and that it will entrease in an accelerated ratio, and that it will entrease in an accelerated ratio, and that it will entrease in an accelerated ratio, and that it will entrease in an accelerated ratio, and that it will in the end overturn the empire of pork.

the villages of Oakland, Clinton and San Antonio. But a great part of his lands were seized by squatters by virtue of an act of the Legislature giving to each settler a pre-emption claim to a quarter section or one hundred sixty acres of land belonging to the State. Peralto's lands, as well as those of nearly every Mexican land holder in the State, were taken in this manner in the hope that his claim would be rejected by the United States' Commissioners, when the squatters would become owners of valuable farms at merely nominal prices. These wrongs had generated a bitter hatred in the breasts of the Mexicans, and they often made a deadly retaliation. I was once at Peralto's house, when a man in the course of

Peralto had lived quietly for many years in the possession of his immense estate, surrounded by his herds of cattle and droves of horses, the sale of which procured him all the luxuries as well as necessaries which a Mexican requires, void of care, his greatest pleasure, aside from his siesta and his brandy, consisting in riding on horse-back over his grounds without let or hindrance from fences, walls or gates for many and many a league; passing away his time in ease and indolence; satisfied with the existing state of things, and never wishing for a change; living in a country rich and beautiful by nature beyond description, but capable of the greatest improvements which, perhaps, he never dreamed of, or, having no taste to enjoy, never wished to see; what must have been his astonishment and indignation to find his domains suddenly inundated by a horde of beings more dreaded and more hated by him than would have been an army of Vandals, the Cotswolds and the Leicesters. There are also, or recent importations, the Oxford Downs, and the Cotswolds and the Leicesters. There are also, or recent importations, the Oxford Downs, and the Cotswolds and the Leicesters. There are also, or recent importations, the Oxford Downs, and the Shropshire Downs. These last two are large, beautiful sheep of coarse wool and of finely developed bodies. There is also a variety of English sheep called the Lincolnshires, which are said to yield a lustrous wool, in considerable request for imitations of lustre fabrics. But none of these lust three have been thoroughly tried in this country; and they should be left in the hands of amuteurs and men of wealth until their characters have been further tried.

The choice is therefore to be made among three. The Leicesters have their admirers. They were refined, and for this country spoiled, by Bakewell. They lay on clear fat under the skin like a hog. I have seen this layer of fat three hands of the Cotswolds and the Leicesters. The interval and the Cotswolds and the Leicesters. The coarse wool by him than would have been an army of Vandals, who parcelled his land into lots, and inclosed them in fences, the materials for which were stolen from his forests in the mountains, until his

Mount Shiloh. great territorial possessions had dwindled into an great territor potential principles in significant quarter section; and who openly and with impunity, and oftentimes wantenly shot down those herds, which were his and his only.

better understand its value.

Although the settlement of California by the Americans has given a ten-fold, and in some instances a hundred-fold increase to the value of the possessions of the Mexicans, it will readily be seen that very few of them can have been permanently benefited by it. Indeed, with their indolence and imprudence, it is doubtful if they can, for any considerable length of time subsist among a people so different from them in character and habits, so far exceeding them in industry, energy, shrewdness and enterprise. Hitherto large tracts of land, being devoted chiefly to pasturage, have supported but a sparse population. Now, where the country is parcelled into small lots, and the herds of the great landed proprietors are swiftly ry, and I believe that the reason why there is so herds of the great landed proprietors are swiftly disappearing, and a busy population is spreading over the land, the greater is the necessity for labor, and the greater the difficulty of these idle people procuring a subsistence. Their only alternative then is, by a total change of habit to cast off their sloth, which is a consummation scarcely to be expected, or, like their associates, the Indians, with whom they so readily commingle, to suffer, though it may be a gradual, yet an inevitable extermination.

Sebec.

For the Maine Framer.

"Maine Emigrant Aid Association."

For the Maine Framer.

"Maine Emigrant Aid Association."

simple and direct purpose of which, is to secure such an immigration here as will enable the State of Maine to develop her immense resources of latent wealth, and compel from her sister States a recognition of the leading position which will be her right, and, in still another enterprise, prove the justness of her title to her proud motto, "Dirigo." Its object is to people our unculti-vated but fertile lands, to fill up our manufacturnow struggling almost in despair, for a scanty subsistence in the crowded countries of the old world. It promises to become a compensation-balance in the world's political economy, and is balance in the world's political economy, and is of the very essence of commercial enterprise, as it will transport the superfluous men from one part of the earth to supply the wants of another part. It will add momentum to the still, steadily moving wheels of industry, and diffuse activity, thrift and prosperity throughout the State.

Let use the tops and every leaf that has no tomatoes on them. By so doing it lets the sun in and they ripen off very early.

Moses Greenough.

For the Maine Farmer.

Cayuga Chief Mower.

moving wheels of industry, and diffuse activity, thrift and prosperity throughout the State.

There is nothing of idle fancy here; no mere speculation of unpractised schemes, but it is to be a deliberate, well-matured and determined effort by a company of earnest, energetic and persistent men, who in their individual exertions in business life have commanded success, and in whose united power there can be no thought of failure. It is no real irrational innovation to be material, and its adaptation to different surfaces. failure. It is no rash, irrational innovation to be frowned away or regarded with contemptuous indifference, but an eminently wise measure con-cocted not merely by partizan politicians, but by Readfield, April 25, 1864.

statesmen who have studied to anticipate events, to provide against scarcity, and to supply the demands made general and urgent by the loss of many of our citizens during the past two years.

Every good and thoughtful citizen will at once

An Agricultural College.

\$52,000. Large expenditures are annually necessary in all, and especially in new institutions, for apparatus, collections and libraries.

The annual expenses of Dartmouth and Amberst Colleges are about \$18,000 each, those of perceive how important it is for him to encourage and help sustain the incipient movements of what is so well designed to accomplish a great work.

When the organization is complete facilities will be afforded to all who desire to obtain men for any kind of labor, and in any number at fair the wrongs which the grantees themselves experienced at the hands of the settlers.

The wrongs which the grantees themselves experienced at the hands of the settlers.

The wrongs which the grantees themselves experienced at the hands of the settlers. be given throughout the State. South Windham, April 34th, 1864.

AUGUSTA. MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1864.

Mutton and Wool.

owners are rich Mexicans, who claim large tracts of land by grant from the Mexican government, and who, too indolent to till their land, breed choice between the Merinos and the breeds of

who, too indoient to till their land, breed on the service of cattle, which find ample food on the rich grounds over which they roam, and which cost their owners nothing but the support of a few families of Indians or of the poorer class of Morizon who are resulted by the control of the former is constantly increasing, while the of a few families of Indians or of the poorer class of Mexicans, who are nearly all of a mixed breed demand for the latter is relatively diminishing. of Spanish and Indian. These cattle were for a time considered legitimate plunder by the Ameri- greatly changed, while those fabrics requiring

robberies his herds had in a few years diminished good market, and why the production of mutton and coarse wool should not in such districts be But here is another and still greater source of considered of inferior importance to that of Meridifficulty and of hatred between the Americans and Mexicans. This Antonio Peralto, who bears rearing, and inferior careass and flesh. For these the title of Don, is very rich, and claims a large tract of land, on a portion of which are situated the villages of Oakland, Clinton and San Antonio.

For the Malne Farmer.

But Peralto's claim has been confirmed, and he is Messes. Editors :- There was an inquiry made still a man of wealth, though much of his property has passed into the hands of speculators who

Messes. Editors:—Permit me to inform the about the art, to allow their milk to stand until Messes. Editors:—Permit me to inform the public, through your widely-read columns, that a remedy is about to be found for the great dearth of laborers in our State. A company composed of prominent business men is now completing its organization with a happy selection of representative men for managers, under a late act of the Legislature, to be known, I believe, by the title mosphere of cellars imperfectly cleaned, is never to the mosphere of cellars imperfectly cleaned, is never to the mosphere of cellars imperfectly cleaned is never to the mosphere of cellars imperfectly cleaned is never to be supported by the company to the c "Maine Emigrant Aid Association." The known to be made better, on account of the con-

Will not some of your readers let us hear from A LOVER OF GOOD BUTTER.

For the Maine Farmer. On Raising Tomatoes.

I often have enquiries how I get my tomatoe rated but fertile lands, to fill up our manufactur-ing establishments, and to replenish our com-president stablishments, and to replenish our com-morphial cities, towns and sea-norts with a live agtive and healthy population. It purposes to bring here to share with us our wide expanse of affluent to share with the share with here to share with us our wide expanse of affluent store, and throw into pleasant neighborhood and christian like accord, strong and determined men, now struggling almost in despair, for a scanty subsistence in the crowded countries of the old the ground, and as soon as the tomatoes form as large as a pototo ball, I cut off the tops and every

BY HON. H. F. FRENCH.

Over the arched gateway, admitting the stu-

dent from the dusty, noisy highway into the quict, shady retreat of the College domain, should be inscribed in large plain letters of gold, the single word PROGRESS. Then, as meditating upon the deep meaning of that word, the new pupil, with uncovered head, following a winding footwith uncovered head, following a winding path, emerges from the deep wood, and for the first time up across the smooth, broad lawn, beholds the central building of the College halls, let him read, written in vivid characters across its front, as the Swiss cottages inscribe a benediction for the wayfarer upon their humble dwellings, ABOR IS HONORABLE.

WHAT SHALL BE TAUGHT IN SUCH A COLLEGE? answer must be in general—as much as is possible, and learning that relate to industrial pursuits. In other substantially followed by the Legislature, so far Congress, by which Massachusetts takes 360,000, and New York 1,000,000 acres. Most of the The recommendation to unite with the Bussey

idea no doubt originates from the fact that the Act of Congress terms the institutions to be established, Agricultural Colleges. A slight examequire, certainly does not prohibit any expan-ion even into "classical studies." combined to execute it.

When, however, we examine the plans of

and who well know that an education in industrial pursuits, as well as in science and classics, is essential to the highest usefulness, even in the "professions of life." We ask the careful sttention of every reader to an extract from the Act of Congress, which is the fundamental law governing these colleges.

The income of the fund, says the Act, is to be be described to come fully up to this low-school model, as explained by Dr. Pugh, not only the trustees, but Governor Andrew and Harvard herself, would

applied "to the endowment, support and main-tenance of at least one college, where the lead-ing object shall be, without excluding other scien-tific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in tion, and this question, with the peculiar advensuch manner as the Legislatures of the States tages which an agricultural college should afford may respectively prescribe, in order to promote to students, may, perhaps, form the subjects of a the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

sions of life."

The act plainly requires that military tactics shall be included in the course, that scientific and classical studies shall not be excluded, and the general object is to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, not in the life in the several pursuits and white, with red tufe on the head. Nut-batch-act with red tufe on the head. The grant was made to all the States, in some

which were existing excellent systems of common schools—in others no such system; in some of which were well endowed academies and col-

Harvard University, and in many instances provide instruction in modern as well as ancient languages, a proper standard of admission, and a proper course of study, would be far different from that which would be suitable in North Carolina.

We certainly are not bound at once to do all that is fairly within the full intention of Congress, for that is impossible; yet we are bound to lay our foundations broad enough to sustain all such structures contemplated in its act, as in the future, if not now, it may be possible to rear.—It is manifestly impossible to create a college which shall immediately take rank with Harvard or Yale in their mathematical or classical departments, and he must be either a bold or an ignorant man who thinks that in one generation, with any means we are likely to command, a new institution can be organized in which instruction, even in many branches essential to a practical agricultural education, can be as thorough as in existing colleges.

Chemistry, zoology, geology, mineralogy, natural philosophy, botany, comparative anatomy, and physiology, must all have prominent places in any institution worthy the name of an agricultural College.

To pursue such studies with any advantage,

laboratories, museums of comparative anatomy and zoology, botanical gardens, collections for the illustrations of geology and mineralogy, and above all, extensive libraries, are indispensible. Unless the new colleges are furnished with all such helps to learning in these departments, why should students refer the refer the refer to the refer such helps to learning in these departments, way should students prefer them to existing colleges?
Unless, again, the new colleges have the aid of teachers of as high rank as those in other colleges, how can they hope to turn students into their we have to pay for labor from 75 to 100 per cent when formaris. Also for the necessaries of

Classes?
The only answer can be, that the new colleges may offer advantages of another kind, which shall compensate for any deficiency in the departments named. Of this we may speak at another time. Let us first, however, consider some of

its catalogue. The libraries of the six leading colleges in New-England average about 60,000

to study and research, can have no claim to com-petition with established, well endowed institu-Thirdly the want of means to purchase such things as money can buy, and especially to em-ploy the requisite corps of teachers, will appear almost discouraging to any one who will look at the expenditures of similar institutions.

volumes. A college without those essential aids

Brown University \$36,000, of Yale \$78,000, of Columbia College 79,000, of Harvard \$153,000. The same writer gives a list of eighteen of the most prominent colleges in America, and states their average number of professors at twenty-five, and their average endowment fund at \$600,000. He gives a plan of organization of an Industrial College, such as he approves, and concludes with a summary of sixteen professors, including a pres-

librarian, making twenty-nine in all. A joint committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts visited the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, of which Dr. Pugh is President, in 1863, and reported very favorably of its plan and organization, saying that in many respects it deserves to be regarded as a model, giving at large WHAT SHALL BE TAUGHT IN SUCH A COLLEGE? its list of professors, with a course of study, and In the spirit of the mottoes thus adopted, the

words, the funds of the institution and the pub-lic demand for education, present and future, porate the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agrishould be the only limit assigned. Wise men cultural College. Upon one point there was a will establish these colleges with reference to indivision in opinion in the committee, the majority definite future expansion, both as to the extent of recommending "that such college should be who the course of study, and the number of students ly disconnected with all existing institutions, and to be accommodated. We are discussing this subject, with the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, before us. That act gives to every State an amount of public land equal to 30,000 acres for each of her Senators and Representatives then in Congress by which Messaghuestts takes 360,000.

States accept the grant, and the colleges are to be Institute was in accordance with the views of established in conformity with its conditions.

Many persons have the idea that this munifiannual message, and decidedly opposed to the Governor Andrew, very earnestly expressed in his cent donation was designed only for the mainte-nance of farm schools of a low order, and this in their vote, so that for a time there seemed danination, however, will demonstrate that so far a college too high in its course of study to be from limiting the grant to what are usually called practically useful, and that Governor Andrew and ractical branches of knowledge, the act contem- Harvard University, two of the most popular inlates a much broader scope, and if it does not stitutions the Old Bry State has ever known, had

It has been assumed too, that the advantages of buildings, the course of study, the corps of pro such colleges were to be limited to the sons of farmers and such as intend to make practical agriculture the business of life. If we read the Act carefully, we shall find in it no such narrow limitations, but we shall see the wisdom of legislators conscious of living in a progressive age, and who well know that an education in industriation where the successive age and who well know that an education in industriation is a progressive age, and the estimate of expenses given us by fessors and the estimate of expenses given us by Dr. Pugh, and contemplate them as the model institution recommended by the low school party, we feel no special apprehension that Massachusetts will, in this matter, fall below her usual high standard of education. The Pennsylvania and who well know that an education in industriation is provided and the corrier of expenses given us by Dr. Pugh, and contemplate them as the model institution recommended by the low school party, we feel no special apprehension that Massachusetts will, in this matter, fall below her usual high standard of education. The Pennsylvania and who well know that an education in industriation is provided by the low school party with the low school par

Woodman, Spare Small Birds.

agriculture only, but "in the several pursuits and professions of life."

and white, with black and white. Also the chick-a-dee, color nearly the same—all of them noticable to wood-choppers.

All these birds live mostly upon insects and

leges—in others, none. It was therefore wisely come near a man, hearing the sound of the axe, left to each State to adapt its college created un- when the ground is covered with snow. Chick-ader the act to its own peculiar wants.

Where, as in Massachusetts, the public schools or academies already afford a full preparation for Harvard University, and in many instances provide instruction in modern as well as ancient landard many instances. When the ground is covered with a show. University dees have come within the grasp of my hand, casting their eyes rapidly over chips and parts of an ew-fallen tree. They came very soon after the first echo from an axe, every day it was used. I have seen these birds called from the woods near

tural College.

To pursue such studies with any advantage, South. Snow-birds flock together, sometimes by

more than formerly. Also for the necessaries of life in the same proportion. Groceries are from 50 to 200 per cent more, and wearables at the same rate. If we go to market we have to pay 40 cents for a dinner, where we used to get it for from 20 to 25 cents. The fact is, butter has been THE EMBARRASSMENTS OF A NEW COLLEGE. the lowest article in the market ever since the re-These may be clasified into three kinds—1st.

The want of teachers. 2d. The want of laboratories, apparatus, museums and libraries. 3d.

The want of money; and these, although at first sold off their cows to quite an extent, and adoptit may seem otherwise, are independent. If we ed sheep in place of them. We were driven to do look around, we shall see no such men as stand in it from the fact that it cost us \$40 pet head or look around, we shall see no such men as stand in colleges of highest rank at the head of the departments alluded to, unemployed. Examine the catalogues of our leading universities, and it will be easily seen that the great leading minds of the country have been long at their work, and of some the country furnishes no duplicates.

Secondly, had we teachers, we could not, even with a blink to the country have been long at their work, and of some the country furnishes no duplicates. with unlimited means, acquire the various collec- for all we consume, including labor, high taxes, &c. tions, such as have been mentioned, in a generation. Mr. Agassiz, with \$200,000, has begun his zoological museum, but he considers it only a commencement, although the legislature of Massachusetts gave \$10,000 a year ago to print its catalogue. The libraries of the six leading colleges in New Frankend average about \$60,000

How Long Can we Graft?

We have received several inquiries as to how long grafting can be done successfully. Cherries, it is true, ought to be grafted as early after the things as money can buy, and especially to employ the requisite corps of teachers, will appear almost discouraging to any one who will look at the expenditures of similar institutions.

EXPENSES OF AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

According to the statement of Dr. Pugh, of Pennsylvania, Dartmouth annually pays her twenty teachers, of all grades, \$13,000. Harvard pays her fifty-six teachers \$68,000, and College pays her forty-three teachers.

It is true, ought to be grafted as early after the sap has commenced running as possible, but even they can be deferred just as long as the scions are kept back, or retarded in shooting. Pears, apples and plums can be set up to the end of May; indeed we have known them to grow in June, but the scions must be well preserved. P. S.—A boil in cold water two or three minutes. This pudding made of Indian meal is, by many, pretended the property of the buckwheat, but it is not so laxative as when made of buckwheat. If made of wheat flour it is decidedly constipating.

Night Soil, Salt, &c.

NO. 21.

Mr. Editor:-I saw a piece in last week's Ploughman about saving manure. I think a good way to save it is to have a good tight vault. Let the sink drain run into it, and you have it all together. I clean it out twice a year,-fall and spring —make a bed of loam, and peat, or soil, near by, and get it out into the bed in a liquid state. Let it stand a little while, and it will soak away some, then shovel in round the edges until it thickens up so it can be covered. That will stop all smell. Let it stand a few days, and it can be forked over with a six tined fork. It ought to be turned two or three times. I think this is the best way ever tried. Any one can make a large amount in a year in this way, with one family. I built a plank vault, but I think a brick and cemented

one the cheapest.

Now what is this manure best for? I have tried to almost everything. I think it is good for beans, corn, and onions. Corn. it shoots ahead, but don't hold out like some other manures. As I have not given it a fair trial on corn, I must not say much about it. I tried one year on a piece of land; on one half the piece I put barn yard manure, on the other half privy manure. Where the barn yard was used, the corn held out green longer, and was some heavier. Where the privy was used, it grew very much faster at first, then stopped for the other to come up and go by. I sow a piece this week on salt. I tried that a little last year. I had a bed that had been p'anted a number of years and become so wormy that I could not raise anything. They would eat my beets off faster than I could plant them. The bed was about eight feet wide and thirty feet long where I used the salt. I used half a bushel salt mixed with about three wheelbarrow loads of privy manure, taken out the fall before. The sult was, the worms did not eat one tenth as many as the previous year. They grew well, but there was not one mite of sweetness in them. Had the salt anything to do with the sweetness? shall plant them on the same bed this year. The parsnips were better; also age grew rem so that we cut more than a bushel from eight rows across the bed from seed planted. There were not half as many weeds as where I put barn manure. I should like to hear from some experienced man on these manures .- S. READING. in Mass Ploughman.

Cure for Scab in Sheep.

For the benefit of Wool-Growers, I send you s sipe for the cure of scab-which has been used with great success in this country. It has the advantages of being cheap and not injuring the constitution of the sheep, or persons applying it, be-

sides being a sure cure.

The recipe was procured by a shephord of this country, from his father, in Ireland, who has

charge of about 600 sheep there.

Receipe.—To one gallon of Tobacco water or Salt orine, add one ounce of Corrosive Sublimate; one unce of Sal Ammoniac; one ounce Arsenic; one arth ounce Blue Stone ; one-half gill Oil of Vitriot; one gill Spirits of Turpentine. The com-pounds to be dissolved in boiling water; the Oil Vitriol to be added when the liquid and the Turpentine just before using. If a person has many sheep to doctor, he should have a yoke to hold them. A very simple one is a forked post, the fork about two feet above the ground,

with a pin through.

Before applying the medicine, the sheep, when diseased badly, should be scratched with a long-toothed curry comb, or scarified with a knife.— One man pours on the medicine while another rubs it in, with his hands well greased. A person's hands would get sore, in time, if not greas-ed. To make a sure cure, the sheep should be gone over a second time, after an interval of ten

lays.

For snake bites, we scarify the wound, or where swollen, and put in salt, and seldom lose a sheep when taken in time.—Sol. Jewett, in California

Growing Corn for Fodder.

A correspondent wishes to know the best way to plant or sow corn for the purpose of fodder. In lieu of any suggestions of our own, we subjoin the following method of growing and feeding this crop, as given by Hon. Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville, New York, in the "Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society:"

About one acre to five cows is prepared for soiling, by plowing sward and manuring upon the surface, and planted to corn in rows three feet apart : bills in rows one foot to eighteen inches part, from six to ten kernels in a hill, about the first of June; or in drills two feet apart. If the ground is mellow, a good way to drill corn is to make a furrow by turning a plow well down to the land side of the plow, to make a sharp shalrows, two bushels to the acre; pass a harrow over the ground once lengthways of the furrows,

and the work is done.

In August, when grass fails and corn is full in the blossom, cows are fed all they will eat at night and twice a day, after getting used to the change, if it is required, and kept on as the loss of grass requires, through milking season. Such as is not re-quired to be led green, is cut when in blossom and cured to feed dry. Cows are milked later, to confirm the habit of holding out milk if required after years ; extra feed never pays better than in the fall, for good milkers are apt to milk-down poor and weak on frozen grass and moonsnine.

How to Destroy the Canada Thistle.

Not the least among the cares of the farmer is that necessary to prevent the spread of noxious plants, and not the least noxious amongst plants, is the Canada Thistle, which has made its appear-ance at several points in this vicinity. Unless ance at several points in this vicinity. Unless the greatest vigilance is exercised, it will doubt-less become, as it has in other places, a most unwelcome intruder. As this pest has already rendered valueless some of the most productive portions of the country, it is very important that the greatest care should be exercised to prevent its propagation, and to eradicate it where it has gained a foothold. When taken in time this may easily be accomplished by proper attention, and

The way to apply it is this. First bruise the The way to apply it is this. First bruise the stalk of the thistic at the surface of the ground with the head of a hoe or other instrument, and apply a handful of salt to the root. In this way, it, (the salt) is communicated to the sap, and circulated with it through the plant, thus effecting its destruction. A few plants may spring up from distant roots, but a second application will exterminate them. I know a farmer who had founds thisties over several arrest of ground who Canada thistles over several acres of ground, who destroyed them effectually in this way, and I, with one aplication, destroyed a small patch on my own farm.

In conclusion I would say, try it effectually, and dou't let the thistle pest spread.—Cor. of

Apply half a bushel of fine bone dust, annually, around your old apple trees. It is a powerful promoter of fruitfulness and longevity, and is in many respects the most efficient stimulant that can be used. In compost, bone dust, or crushed bone, is invaluable. Bones dissolved in sulphuric soid diluted with water, furnish an excellent maacid, diluted with water, furnish an excell

ing visited Loesb perville a por the rebels of two prisoners. We los also brought in bes and a large quant Washington, 2d Gooch of the con returned from Fort positions, all of win accounts of the ma eible to exagger the witnesses oxe their flesh to pie Not only on the acts perpetrated, The victims seen pierced and cut in awords while other and disfigured eith New York, 2d. ports the evacua Polk is at Camp M with from 15,030 t on Port Hudson or New York, from Liverpool She brings the is Duppel by the sault. The Dan als, sixty offic

From the Red

been against Ge General Banks The transport bly above Alex several killed an The rebels wer Hill. Our army Admiral Port Grand Ecore. aground there. out the light d were killed in th

were lying bel NEW YORK,

are again comin strengthening t quarter. Gen. Fitz Hue Charles City Co variously estim vision under Ge artillery is at B and is throwing centrating on the York and

that great excited inhabitants, rily expected. The St NEW YORK, A the shock of stronger than e

says Gen. Gran bers enough to The Fort Pille NEW YORK,

Advertiser and 300 whites and to surrender it led Bell's brigad They both ent an indiscriming dred prisoners garrison were s Many jumped in seventy-five.

right, and troo Court House, Officers in hi make a stand ent line is eigh it. He will co

From the Arm: NEW YORK, A ton dispatch say serters, mostly rived here to-de

receiving heav that much of ti

We gladly give place to the second annual report of the Ladies' Aid Society in this city, furnished by the Secretary, Miss Hannah B. Fuller. This noble record of their labors in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers will be gratifying to our citizens who have contributed so liberally in various ways to sustain them in the

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF AUGUSTA. As the second year of the labors of our L. A. S. draws to the close, we feel that those who have supported it so faithfully and perseveringly will be glad to know the result of the perition of the petition of the petition. paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for

the Sanitary Commission, Boston, with whom we crease of salary as City Physician, against the pe-co-operated so satisfactorily last year. We have titioner; of the Committee on Highways to whom England, that closed in 1815, no branch of busiof hospital stores, on their departure from Augusta, and have furnished our own hospital with needed articles at various times. The following is the list of articles sent in these three directions: ness has been so unstable, and no commodity in the market so fluctuating in price, as wool. Had wool and the fabrics which are made from it been left to the common natural laws of supply and demand, wool would undoubtedly have hose, 221 prs.; slippers, 104 prs.; sheets, 238; the communication of the Street Commissioner quilts, 114; dressing gowns, 71; pillows, 51; for the western district in relation to the side shared the same results of such natural laws, and suffered no more vicissitudes of price, than any other raw material of manufacture. Instead of this, however, cloths and the wool from which jars; jelly, 23 jars; corn starch, 28 pounds; new side walk on Chestnut and Weston streets, dried apples, 180 lbs.; coffee 48 lbs.; condensed they are made, have always been the subject of coffee, 18 cans; condensed milk, 18 cans; condensed cider, 2 gallons; ginger, 24 bottles; soap, State and Water streets; of the Committee or a tariff of some sort or other. Being articles both of necessity and luxury, they are used for the purposes of assisting the officers of government crackers, bandages and old cloth, pins, thread, Chick to do the City printing for the ensuing to raise revenue, and have therefore been a sort yarn, tape, &c. &c. of foot-ben to be kicked up and kicked down, to

me it is unnecessary to state that meetings are held Wednesday of each week (all day,) be kicked this way and kicked that way, accordfor the purpose of sewing for our sick and wound- others to have Franklin street opened, to the ing as the necessities and requirements of governed soldiers, at the Vestry of the Congregational ment, or the caprice of political parties might We would gladly welcome more H. B. Fuller,

ARRIVAL HOME OF THE 12TH MAINE. The re enlisted men of this regiment, arrived at Portland on Monday last, from New Orleans, their furlough extending to the 16th inst. The following is a list of the officers returning with the regiment. Colonel, W. K. Kimball; Lt. Colonel, Edwin Illsley; Surgeon, E. A. Thompson; Assistant Surgeon Severance; Acting Quartermaster, C. H. Buswell; Captains, Winter, Thompson, Packard, Goddard, Sewall; First Lieutenants, Wiggin, Kimball, Skillin; Second Lieutenants. Richardson, Bean, Ayer, Bray.

say and act the manufacturers. All perfectly At the expiration of its furlough, the regiment will join the army of the Potomac, and participate in the approaching eventful campaign in incorporation into large companies, and these cor-Virginia. In the meantime, it is hoped that a porations are also united by a common and mutularge accession will be made to its ranks, and al interest of welfare, they can take definite and that it will return to the field recruited to its maximum strength. On its way home the regidecided measures to push their claims and make Congress feel the pressure of their combined inment stopped one Sunday in Boston, and while fluence. Not so with the farmers or wool-growthere private Simeon Beverly, of Co. K, met his ers. They have no rich corporations to league death under the following circumstances, as rethem into one body. They work separately,ported in the Boston Herald, which the officers they are oftentimes isolated and comparatively of the 12th pronounces correct.

alone in their operations. Hence they fail in the "The deceased was allowed a furlough for the matter of such concert of action as the manufacnine o'clock precisely. He overstayed the time, city debt, 7,900. Total, \$62,000. turers get up, and their influence, being that of making his appearance about half an hour later. individuals separately presented cannot have that pressure either commercially or politically as do the great and powerful combinations above men-This is emphatically the case at the present that," meaning the pistol; whereupon, Beverly, ing condition: moment. Amid all the upward tendency of prices moment. Amid all the upward tendency of prices on the various articles of necessity, convenience or luxury, wool remains stationary. During the or luxury, wool remains stationary. During the sudden call for woolens to supply our troops which

were called into the field so unexpectedly, wool came up to what men at first thought a very high The deseased was about 25 years of age, enlisted figure. The results of the war has now brought in the 12th from Baring, Me., and had served in everything else far above it, and wool, at what its ranks since the organization of the regiment. was called a big price one year ago, is now the Lieut. Metzer belongs to the Invalid Corps. lowest and the cheapest of any commodity in the

CAVALRY HORSES. Major Cloudman, of the the Vermonters, they appear to be all asleep, and of officers appointed for the purpose.

would have obtained a large number in addition, our columns the further discussion of the subject of Capital punishment, on the ground that the decisive action of the Legislature at its last ses-

discussion unnecessary for the present. Our unknown correspondent "Law" will therefeore ex-We appreciate the zeal and ingenuity of his advocacy of the death penalty, and only wish they The New England States are credited with re-enlisted veteran troops, as reported to April 15. as follows: Maine, 3497; New Hampshire, 1253: Vermont, 1567: Massachusetts, 5994: Rhode Island, 893; Connecticut, 3490. Number from all the loval States, 118,077. It will be seen that Maine furnishes a larger proportion to announce an advance in our rates of advertisof re-enlisted men than any other New Enlgand ing, to conform to the times, and to the prices charged by other papers of similar circulation.

nebec and Wiscasset railroad having been held recently, capitalists and others interested in the enbarley shipped from that port. A small quantity grain, which is supposed to have caused the mischief. Of about fifty breeding sows, ten died tion of the State now somewhat isolated except dered to duty at Kittery.

ounces, and girting 84 inches one way, and 74 the other. This is a feat worth crowing over and biddy may well feel proud of her achieve GOOD LAMBS. A letter from Mr. John R. Arey of Searsport, informs us that he had several fine lambs of the Oxford Down breed, dropped tax on vessels. The tax had been previously relast week, weighing from 12 to 14 pounds each ported by the Committee of Ways and Means and We should be pleased to receive from Mr. A. some account of his experience with this breed, by Mr. Blaine in a brief speech, the House re- been sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed from voked its former action by a large majority.

Meeting of the City Council. AUGUSTA, MAY 2 1864.

Present, the Mayor and Aldermen and a quorum in the common Council. The 1st monthly report of the City Marshal

The Bond of William H. Libby City Constable was approved.

of their constancy. While we regret our inabili-ty to have done more, we certainly have reason to congratulate ourselves on having been able to accomplish quite as much this year as last, not- the petitioners, and on the petition of Lot M. Morwithstanding the great advance in the cost of ma- rill and others for a street lamp at the corner of At the beginning of this year, the Society had in their treasury but \$3.90. During the year we have received \$1.970.25, proceeds of three were ordered to report the necessary amount to levees; \$50 from Mrs. Severance of Honolulu; be raised the ensuing year by tax, in favor of \$41.50 from Miss Greenwood; \$45 from Col from Miss Greenwood; \$45 from Col. the sum \$62,000,00; on the Communication of Woodman; \$95.50 from different persons in the sum \$62,000,00; on the Communication of the town—sum total, \$2,206.15. Our expenses for the Assessors in relation to the right to tax the the year have been \$1,348.10, leaving in our treasury \$858.05 with which to begin the new of exempting the same from tax for eight years, Our labors have been chiefly directed through supplied three of our Maine regiments with a box was referred that portion of the Mayor's Address near the curb-stones of the side walk from Bridge Towels, 478; shirts, 489; drawers, 488 prs.; to Oak street; of the joint Select Committee on for the western district in relation to the side w-cases, 179; arm-slings, 11; handkerchiefs, bed-gowns, 40; bed-sacks, 19; caps, 17; walks, in favor of repairing the side-walks on ort-bags, 363; wine, 67 bottles; pickles, 30 Crosby, Pleasant, and Gage srteets; of building and of repairing a portion of the side walks on tea, lemons, mustard, Printing, that they had contracted with Pike &

> Petitions Referred - Of Charles Currier Committee on new streets : of Desire S. Lovejoy and of John B Miller for damages from defect in the highways; of W. R. Smith and others for drain from Winter to Elm streets, to the Com mittee on Highways.

Orders passed-The Superintendent of Burying Grounds was directed to build a suitable fend cound the Cottle burying ground; John C. Tibbetts was allowed the use of a portion of Conv Street while erecting a new store. The Committee on Burying Grounds were d

ected to sell the grass and fruit on River Side Cemetery the ensuing year and lay out additional lots. The Street Commissioner for the western district was directed to repair Crosby, Pleasant and Gage Streets side walks, lay a new side walk on Weston and Chesnut Streets, and to repair portions of State and Water Street side walks. The Mayor was authorized to draw his warrants to pay Roll of Accounts No 1. The sum of \$62,000.00 was ordered to be raised by assessments of taxes-under the heads of appro

Repairs of highways, \$5,500; snow bills. 1,000; support of poor, 3,000; schools, 5,250; city officers, 2,700; fire department, 1,500; police, 4,000; printing, 200; river note and interest, 560 : interest on loans, 3,700 : abatements. day, with orders to report at the barracks at 1,200; contingent, 830.68; discount, 4,750

In consequence, he was stopped at the door by the guard. He remonstrated scizing the guard's musket, on which Lieut. Metzer, commanding the guard, stepped up and drawing a pistol aimed it at the refractory soldier, asked him if he 'saw terly report shows the Order to be in good work-GRAND DIVISION S. OF T. The quarterly

ing the quarter. Whole number of members in the army, " Lady visitors admitted,

" Lady visitors, Two spirited public meetings were held, one of which was addressed by Rev. Dr. Smythe, of

PERHAM'S MIRROR OF THE REBELLION. National Home for the wounded and disabled sol-

Six companies of the organized militia of coast guard who have been ordered to the front. The Lewiston Light Infantry and the Norway McClary, Kittery, which post will be occupied

INCREASE OF DUTIES. On Thursday last th at a saving to the government of thousands of Senate passed the House bill in concurrence, indollars. We trust that Major Cloudman will be creasing the duties on imports 50 per cent upon the extravagant importations and the con-

> At the annual meeting of the Pacific E unanimously elected for the ensuing year : A. W Cole, Foreman; G. G. Burns, Assistant Fore man; J. C. Boynton, Foreman of Hose; Chas H. Safford, Clerk and Treasurer.

suppor at the Hallowell house to celebrate the newly cemented union of Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta which has been so successfully inaugur ated by the increased railroad communication between those cities. We shall be most happy to be one of the invited guests on the occasion.

The publisher of the Augusta Age ar

Lieut. Col. Cunningham of the 19th Maine Mr. Blaine, the representative for the 3d who has been on detached service in Portland for

We should be glad to receive the accoun of the doings of the Worcester meeting of Agri-

the service.

Our condition which other nations regard as sacrad crape, with the loss of only 16 men missing, therefore I and beyond the reach of malice, is looked upon by the rill say nothing about it. When the Lieutenant and the nen who were sent with the despatch arrived where our light in letting no opportunity escape to make it as bad 'played out" that a new detail had to be made to go in the other men's stead. It fell to my lot to make one of

About the 10th of February they commenced to sen our men to Georgia. Four hundred each day went 12th hundred that went. We left the Island in the the Railroad bidge, first taking the precaution to re their scouts run on to me and I was recaptured. through so much to obtain my freedom; but I had eached a house within about 3 miles of Amesville, here I am now thank God once more in a civilized comkept as prisoner all this summer, as I see no prospect of CHARLES E NARDSTROM.

MURDER TRIALS IN FRANKLIN COUNTY. Th vember, took place in Farmington, April 25th, leads from Calpepper to Amesville. Moreover we could and resulted in his conviction of the crime. The see some of their men coming along through the fields. verdict was "guilty of murder in the first de-

Co. E. 1st Maine Cavalry.

On the 26th inst., Lawrence Doyle was arfor a little piece of low, scrubby pines. Once here we raigned for the musder of the Libby child in September, 1862, and the trial is now in progress. One hundred and twenty jurors were summoned to await the progress of events. We held a council of and one hundred and ten names were called, bewar, the result of which was to wait until dark, leave fore the panel was complete. Of this number. our horses, destroy our saddles, take our blankets and eighty were set aside for having formed an opin-

could not fail to discover us mounted. We waited anx- announced. It took place in Paris on the 7th iously for the approach of darkness, and as all things inst. M. Vattemare was well known as the auhave an end, so did our waiting. Darkness came at last thor of a system of International Exchanges and we started, crossing the road leading from Culpepper which had for its object the exchange of books, to Amesville, and struck into the woods, traveling as near as we could judge a course parallel with the pike about 12 o'clock and laid down, and it was not long be. to this scheme, acting as the agent for the tranfore we were all fast asleep. The next morning we saction of its business, receiving therefor no comtarted again; I will pass over the next two days of pensation. Several hundred volumes in the our march as nothing of importance happened until the State Library in this city, as well as many rare afternoon of the 14th. When we were within about 2 and costly engravings, were obtained through miles of Thorougfare Gap, some of Mosby's men run on this means. He was always a firm friend of our

country and an admirer of its liberal institutions Co. K, of the 31st Maine, Capt. Harlow, which remained behind to complete its organizarebels charged down the road, tore down the fence and tion was mustered into the service on Friday last, aptured the two men on that side of the road, telling and as soon as the Government bounty can be paid they will leave this city to join the regiment

Finding it growing a little too hot to be comfortable. at Alexandria. they made off with the two prisoners and one of their Three of the remaining companies of the 32d own men wounded. We then left the wall and made for Maine have completed their organization and the Gap as fast as we could. When we got within aboutbeen mustered into the service. The fourth coma mile of the Gap, we looked behind and could see that the road was literally filled with cavalry coming after

us at a good smart gallop. We took to the woods and tried to escape, but it was of no use, for they soon sur-EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. The Richmond En-The enemy proved to be Col. White's battalion, on system for a general exchange of prisoners is their way to take possession of the Gap before our folks agreed upon, and will be immediately inauguratgot it. They sent us back under a strong guard to ed. Commissioner Ould had returned from For-Salem, where we stopped all night. The next morning tress Monroe, at which point he had been, under after a good breakfast, for which we paid a good round price, we took up our line of march for Upperville. a flag of truce, two or three days on business Passing through the town we turned to the right on the road leading to Snicker's Gap. We learned from the which, he states, is the resumption of the cartel, guard that they were going to take us to a place called with the prospect, under its provisions, of an im-"The Trap," where they rendezvous when not on duty. I confess I never was anxious to get into a trap before, but we were all so tired and foot sore that any place

The burglar Thompson, an account of whose ntrance into the house of Mr. D. W. Whittier ber last, and of the desperate encounter which en sued, we published at the time, was arraigned before the Supreme Court at Farmington, on Thursstayed all night. We had nothing to eat for twenty- pleaded guilty except to the intent to murder. four hours, and the bacon and hard tack they gave us By order of the court he was then remanded to

A sad affair occurred in Harpswell recently. by which two little girls, daughters of Jame tide came in and swept them under. When found go to sleep. This was easier said than done, for it was they were clasped in each other's arms. damp and filthy hole, abounding in rats and every other sort of vermin, who seemed inclined to dispute

THE NEW MEXICAN EMPEROR. The Archduke Maximilian had announced to the Mexican delewish to pass such another night as that. The next gates that he has accepted the proffered crown, and morning we took the train for Gordonsville. We stayed pledges, himself to govern constitutionally and for the benefit of the Mexican people. He was expected to leave for his new dominions on the We arrived in the rebel capital at four o'clock that 14th, by way of Rome.

Col. Emerson, reported wounded and tak tobacco warehouse. The next day we were sent to that place consecrated to suffering and misery, Belle Island. n prisoner at the battle of Pleasant Hill, was a When we got to the Island a dismal prospect enough Colonel of Cavalry, and not Lt. Col. Emerson of presented itself. It was raining very hard-we had the 29th Maine, as was generally supposed. neither tents or shelter of any kind, and half of us were without blankets or overcoats. In the afternoon some

last reported encamped at Alexandria, Va. They were almost as good as none at all, for they were as rot- are in the 2d brigade, 2d division of the 9th army corps, under Gen. Burnside.

The Third Congressional District will hold Convention in this city on Wednesday of the resent week, to elect two delegates to the Union National Convention which meets in Baltimore in

one school district in Vienna. A patent has recently been granted to Na haniel Norcross, of Livermore, for improvem and a quarter of a pound of meat a day, but it soon got in cheese press.

Editor's Table.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY. The advent of the month brings to our table_with fresh pages of choice reading—the issues of the leading American magazines. The Atlantic opens with one of Bayard Taylor's charming sketches of foreign travel entitled "A Cruise on Lake Ladoga," followed by Ike Marvel's "Wet Weather Work," and an Historical Account of the N. E. Revolution of the 17th Century, against Sir Edmund Androe. Mrs. Stowe's "Home and Home Papers," are continued and Miss Prescott commences a new story called "The Rim." Several good poems, story called "The Rim." Several good poems, and the section, which places the material pages of the militia to be called out by the President. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House bill to establish a postal money order system was on motion of Mr. Collamer, taken up. The bill was passed after being amended.

House. A select committee was appointed on the resolution of the Legislature of Maine, asking for protection for the northeastern boundary of that State.

The House there were into a committee on the tax bill. The House then went into a committee on the tax bill. The House then went into a committee on the tax bill. The House then went into a committee on the tax bill. The House then went into a committee on the tax bill. The House then went into a committee on the tax bill. The House then went into a committee on the tax bill. The House then went into a committee on the tax bill. The House then went into a committee on the tax bill. The House then went into a committee on the tax bill. The House then went into a committee on the tax bill. The House then went into a committee on the tax bill. The House the went into a committee on the tax bill. The House the went into a committee on the tax bill. The House the went into a committee on the tax bill. The House the went into a committee on the tax bill. The House the went into a committee on the tax bill. The House the went into a committee on the tax bill. The House the went into a committee on the tax bill. The House the went into a committee on the tax bill. The House the went into a committee

story called "The Rim." Several good poems, and a few short prose articles make up the number. The Eclectic has portraits of Thackery and Dickens, and a choice selection from the leading European Magazines. Godey's Book, almost indispensable for every lady's book table and boudoir, has its usual variety of engravings and letter press, including a fine picture entitled "May Flowers." The Continental discusses "American Finances and Resources; "Our Do-Wednesday, April 27.

Senate, Mr. Grimes presented a petition from the Continent of the United States, shall be included in the estimate of incomes under this section, which places the daty at five per cent. on all over \$600. Adopted. Mr. Frank of New York offered an amendment to tax incomes one exceeding \$10,000 and not over \$25,000 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) per centum, and on incomes over \$25,000 at acc of 10 per centum. After considerable debate and various unsuccessful attempts fo amend, Mr. Frank's amendment was adopted. Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to secure the soldiers and sailors homesteads on forfeited and confiscated lands, pending which the House adjourned at 9 o'clock. "American Finances and resources,
mestic Relations," and also furnishes one or two
stories and several poems, with other articles maktories are several poems.

THE NATIONAL ALMANAC AND ANNUAL RECORD FOR

useful hand-book, and will be found of great House. The House went into a committee on the tax value for reference to all who desire to be thoroughly and correctly posted in regard to the pro- brokers to pay \$25 for each lice gress of our own and other nations, and also concerning the various departments of our own
government upon which every intelligent citizen

brokers to pay \$25 for each license, without regard to
the amount of their transactions.

Means, moved as an amendment that on brown or muscovado sugar not above No. 12 Dutch standard in color Departments, are of great value : and the state-Departments, are of great value; and the state-ments of the condition of each State, the Foreign Statistics, the record of Public Events, Register of the Army and Navy, Abstract of Public Laws,

The bill was further amended so as to provide that on

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for April, Contents

On bonds and mortages and duties as on conveyances.

Mr. Garfield of Ohio, from the Committee on Military appropriating \$25,part 7th; Our Neutrality; Past and Present
Troubles in Herat and Afghaniston; Annie and
her Master; A Letter from Schelswig Holstein, No. 2. New York, Leonard Scott & Co., 38 Walker Street. Terms, \$3.00 per annum. THE SOLDIER BOY : Or Tom Somers in the Army. By

nile reader, but will be found equally profitable and attractive to maturer minds. We have no journed. doubt 'The Soldier Boy" will prove one of the

Adjutant General during the past week : Sixth Maine Infantry .- Lt. Col. Benj. F. Harris,

chins, Colonel, vies Burnham, promoted to be Brigadier General of Volunteers; Major George Faller, Lt. Colo-nel; Capt Theodore Lincoln, Jr., Dennyaville, Major; Private Frank H. Burnham, Portland, 1st Lt. Co. F.

2d Regiment U. S. Sharpshoters -1st Lieut. Stephen 2d Regiment U S. Sharpshonters—1st Lieut. Stephen C. Barker, Island Falls, Capt. Co. D; 21 Lieut. Elgar Crookett, Rookland, 2d Lieut. Co. D.

31st Regiment, Infantry.—Joseph S. Harlow, Foxoroft, Capt. Co. K; Chas. O Brown, Rockaboms, Pl., 2d Lieut. Co. K; Lt. Col. Thomas Ilight, Augusta, Colonel; Maj. Stephen C. Talbot, East Machias, Lt. Colonel; Capt. Daniel White, (Co. A.) Bangor, Major.

32d Regiment, Infantry.—1st Lieut. Horace H. Burbank, (Co. A.) Limerick, Captain Co. I; Stephen G. Dorman, Wells, 1st Lieut. Co. I; Silas M. Perkins, Kennebunkport. 2d Lieut. Co. I; 2d Lieut. Samuel A.

An amondment was adopted that all spirits of a domestic production, and held for sale on the 1st of May 1864, and upon which no tax shall have been paid, shall?

M. Hussey, Newcastle, Capt. Co. I; Wilmot Whitshames Newcastle, 1st Lieut. Co. I; Wilmot Whitshames and paid to a duty of 50 cents per sallon.

boro', 2d Lieut. Co. I.

Unattached Infantry Coast Guards.—Andrew J. Gibton. Eastport, 2d Lieut. and Recruiting officer; Oliver
J. Conant, Rockland, Captain Co. B; Frank Milliken,
Lamden, 1st Lieut. Co. B; Joseph Leavitt, Portland, 2d

Swyars. Mr. Henderson offered.

ard, Rumford, 2d Lieut. Co. G.

Eleventh Reyment.—Sorgt. Maj. Albert Maxfield,
Casco. 2d Lieut. Co. D; Sergt. Grafton Norris, Wayne,
2d Lieut. Co. F.

Mr. Henderson said that information on the subject Seventeenth Regiment.-Sergt. Edward G. Parker,

Kittery, 2d Lieut Co. B.

Eighth Regument — Adjt. Edward H. Reynolds, Belfast,
Capt. Co. A; 1st Lieut. Joseph Small, Limington, Capt.
Co. I; 2d Lieut. Henry E. Toxior, Waterville, 1st Lieut.

the bill reported. Sergt. Walton H. Hill, Exter, 2d Lieut. Co. I:

he horrors of war, many incidents occur amusing in themselves, and which, sometimes, under the most trying circumstances, are provocative of after. I have seen soldiers chase hares and pick blackberries when a shower of the leaden messen-of death was falling thick and fast around them, of death was falling thick and fast around should be statement that they were that they were and do many other cool and foolish things. But rect.

Mr. Henderson said he made no charges himself, but Mr. Henderson said he made no charges himself, but the following, which actually took place at Mine Run, surpasses anything I remember to have ever seen or heard; On one of those biting cold mornings, while the armies of Meade and Lee were battle, alleging a conflict of authority between General and hours days, so near at hand seemed the deadly strife, a solitary sheep leisurely walked along the run on the rebel side. A rebel vidette fired and base slander on Admiral Porter which be and killed the sheep and, dropping his gun, advanced to remove the prize. In an instant he was covered by a gun in the hands of a Union vidette, covered by a gun in the hands of a Union vidette. Divide is the word, or you are a dead Rebel skinned the sheep, took one-half, and moved ack with it to his post, when his challenger, in turn, dropping his gun, crossed the run, got the other half of the sheep, and resumed the duties of his post, amid the cheers of his comrades, who his post, amid the cheers of his comrades, who expected to help him eat it. Of the hundreds of hostile men arrayed against each other on either bank of that run, not one dared to violate the truce intuitively agreed upon by these two soldiers.

Mr. Schofield of Pa., made a speech showing that slavery has been an element of discord in our republican system, and has produced the present contingency of affairs, and therefore ought to be removed.

Mr. Stevens of Pa., offered a substitute for the above bill, declaring that the Confederate States by waging an unjust war, have no right to claim exemption from the stream of the claim exemption from the cla

IMPURE BREATH. Among all the disagreeable consequences that follow first the decay of the an impure breath must be the most unleasant and mortifying to its possessor, as it is e most inexcusable and offensive in society. How often its possessor experiences adistant coldness shown even from the best of friends, or per-haps the one most fondly cherished, from this ing States, they shall be regarded as separate territories source. You are ignorant of the the subject is so delicate—your most intimate
After speeches
friend will not mention it. Why not remove this
House adjourned one great barrier to your health, beauty and hapiness, at once, by using that justly popular Denpleasant and effic cious gem for the toilet the Sold by Druggists everywhere at 75 cent per

The J. Monroe Taylor Gold Medal Sonp one of those articles that should be in every house-hold, and the lady who neglects to furnish herself or domestics with it, loses a boon which it will be mpossible to find a substitute for. It takes less quantity, and washes as no other soap can do. It makes rough hands smooth, and sor whitens the skin, as well as making clothes look so white. Try it. For sale by C. H. Mulliken service.

The dwelling house, shed and hog house on the town farm in this town was destroyed by fire early Monday morning last. A portion of the furniture, and provisions were saved. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, loss about \$1000. No insurance. The dwelling house of a Mr. Gower, situated a little cast of the town farm, was destroyed by fire, last week, together with all the contents. The fire took on the roof.—Skowhegan Clarion.

PAINFUL Accident. Mr. Henry Spearen, of Benton, in the employ of Messrs. Newhall, Gibbs & Co., on Sandy River, was instantly killed on Tuesday of last week, while starting a pile of little cast. The fire took of the town farm, was destroyed by fire, last week, a fire took on the roof.—Skowhegan Clarion.

PAINFUL Accident. Mr. Henry Spearen, of Benton, in the employ of Messrs. Newhall, Gibbs & Co., on Sandy River, was instantly killed on Tuesday of last week, while starting a pile of little to the Maine Soldiers who have dided in one of the hospitals attached to the Libopyrison. These deaths have all taken place dided in one of the hospitals attached to the Libopyrison. These deaths have all taken place within three or four months.

G W Loech, Co B. 20th regt. J Pickett, Co A, 17th regt. C M Major, Co H, 4th regt. C A, 4th regt. C M Haire Goldiers who have dided in one of the hospitals attached to the Libopyrison. These deaths have all taken place dided in one of the hospitals attached to the Libopyrison. These deaths have all taken place dided in one of the hospitals attached to the Libopyrison. These deaths have all taken place dided in one of the hospitals attached to the Libopyrison. These deaths have all taken place dided in one of the hospitals attached to the Libopyrison. These deaths have all taken place dided in one of the hospitals attached to the Libopyrison. These deaths have all taken place dided in one of the hospitals attached to the Libopyrison. These deaths have all taken place dided in one of the hospitals attached to the Libopyrison. These deaths have all ta

Tuesday of last week, while starting a pile of logs from the bank. A large log started unexpectedly, rolling directly over him and crushing him to death instantly. He was a worthy man, about 28 years old, and leaves a wife and child.—

Mail.

pied by Mr. J. M. Barker, in New Vineyard, with the barn and out-buildings, was totally de-stroyed by fire on Friday, 8th inst. No insurance.

Congressional Summary.

SENATE. Mr. Grimes presented a petition from the The Senate then took up the National Currency bill, the question being on the Senate Finance Committee's and 1864. pp. 641. Philadelphia: George W. Childs, 628 and 630 Chestnut Street.

This is the second number of an important and States bonds.

desires to be well informed. The Statistics of the Departments, are of great value; and the state-

and American and Foreign Necrology, will command universal attention, and render the work almost indispensable for every day use and reference. For sale in this city by I. A. Stanwood.

The bill was further amended so as to provide that on all ciarified or refined sugars above No. 12 produced directly from the cane there shall be a duty of three cents, and on refined or clarified above No. 18 of four cents per p und.

Conveyances of real estate, where the consideration does not exceed \$500, 50 cents, and for every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents.

Intion was almost unanimously passed.

The Committee, struck out the provi-THE SOLDIER BOY: Or Tom Somers in the Army. By
Oliver Optic, Boston: Lee & Slepard.

This is a book which every patriotic boy will
read with interest and pleasure. It is a story of the war, adapted not only to the taste of the juve- duty of two and a half per cent on their gross receipts.

> SENATE. The House resolution increasing temporarily the duties on foreign imports 50 per cent. was adopted, by a vote of 30 to 8.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. The following commissions have been issued from the office of the missions have been issued from the office of the lists tection, which was adopted:

"It shall not be lawful to record any instrument, doeument, or paper unless the proper stamp shall be affixed, and the record when the proper stamp is not affixed shall be utterly void, and shall not be used as evidence." shall be utterly void, and shall not be used as evidence.

Mr. Farnsworth of Illinois offered a proposition, that
overy person, banking institution and association issuing notes, bills or other obligations as money, unless authorized by act of Congress, shall pay one quarter of
one per cent. cach month on the notes and obligations
so issued.

Mr. Holman of Indians moved to strike out words,

"unless such banks are authorized by acts of Congress." He said that if we favor National banks at the expense

Totale banks, much indignation will be provoked at the discrimination.

The amendment of Mr. Holman was adopted.

Mr. Farnsworth's amendment was agreed to—yeas 52, nays 51.
On motion of Mr. Holman, the section was further amended, so as to impose a tax on the average amount of capital stock, omitting the words "beyond the amount

that bona fide retail dealers in spirits duly licensed shall not be taxed on their stock on hand whose quantity or

amden, 1st Lieut. Co. B; Joseph Leavitt, Portland, 2d leut. Co. B.

SENATE. Mr. Henderson offered a joint resolution to provide for printing the report of the commission of which Maj. Gen. Irwin McDowell was President, to ex-

Mr. Henderson said that information on the subject was desired now, as it would bear on bills pending before the Senate. One was the bill concerning negroes and freedmen. There was a vast deal in the report of the commission bearing on that subject. Another was the bill reported from the committee on commerce, putting it in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to purphase all the neglects of the Southern States. He Singular Incident of the War. Amidst all the horrors of war, many incidents occur amusspeculation. The cavalry in advande on that c numbering 3000 men, had 262 wagons, which entangled, and confused the whole action and brough

on the disaster.

Mr. Couness stated on what he considered the highest authority that these wagons were part of the regular train of the army, and whatever might have been the defect of generalship which brought them here the statement that they were to bring in cotton was not cor-

taring at each other across the little rivulet known as Mine Run, when moments appeared to be hours and hours days, as page at hand seemed the deed. lisaster.

Mr. Conness denounced the statement read as a cruel

> Divide is the word, or you are a dead insertion of a provision exempting them from This proposition was assented to, ation that part of the capital invested in or The amendment of Mr. Pomercy was rejected by a vote

of 8 to 11. Adjourned.

House. The House took up the bill relative to providing a republican form of government for States sub-verted or overthrown by rebellion.

Mr. Schofield of Pa., made a speech showing that

unjust war, have no right to claim exemption from the extreme rigors and rights of war; that mone of the States which have seeded with the consent of a majority of their citizens can be tolerated and considered within the Union so as to be allowed a representation in Congress, or take part in the political government; that they cannot participate in our amendments to the Constitution, and when amendments thereto are proposed, they can be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the non-seceding States, whenever the Edgard forces convenient. ong States, they shall be regarded as separate territories, and be represented in the House of Representatives the same as other territories

SENATE. An amendment to the Nation was adopted, imposing a government duty of I per cent. on the circulation of each bank, one-half per cent. on its deposits, and one quarter per cent. upon its capital stock beyond the amount invested in U.S. bonds. Nothing in the act is to be construed to prevent the market value of the shares of said banks from being taxed for State, county and municipal purposes at the same rate that

After speeches by Messrs. Dawson and Williams, the

county and municipal purposes at the same rate that other monied capital is taxed for the same purposes. House. The Senate's amendment to the army appropriation bill were agreed to, including an amendment providing that colored soldiers who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States after Jan. 1, 1864, shall receive the same uniform, the service shall receive the same pay and bounty as other of the regular or volunteer f

DEATHS OF MAINE SOLDIDES IN RICHMOND

16th regt.

The Executive Committee of the Western anitary Fair at Cincinnati have rendered the final account. At the closing meeting \$14,500 was paid over to the Santary Commission, the total payments reaching \$234,500. Besides this, \$20,000 has been realized by the temporary index by Mr. J. M. Barker, in New Vineyard, vestment of the money. The net expenses of the vestment of the money. The net expenses of the Fair were \$19,245, about eight per cent, of the

Maine Anrmer. Augusta, Thursday, May 5, 1864. Terms of the Maine Farmer. \$2.25 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid withi prosecution of their benevolent work. three menths of the date of Subscription. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has

moneys remitted by him. A subscriber desiring to change the post offidirection of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has been previously sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request. Notice. Mr. V. Darling, will visit subscribers in Oxford County during the months of April and May.

Mr. JAS. STURGIS will call upon subscribers in

Are Maine Wool-Growers Asleep?

Since the last war between this country and

As they are either banded together by acts o

Wouldn't it be well to let your voice be heard in

We this week furnish our readers with an

fice for the delay in furnishing them as usual .-

We have already declined to continue

cuse us for not publishing his communication .-

could be devoted to a worthier and more human

Poisonous Grain. The Belfast Age states that

Mr. H. N. Lancaster, of that city, recently lost a

large number of swine from feeding them refuse

grain, which had been separated from a cargo of

of ergot or spurred rye was discovered in the

WORTH CROWING OVER, Mr. Rowell, P. M.

at North Vassalboro' writes us that H. W. Simp-

son of that place has a hen of the native breed

one year old, which has laid an egg weighing 44

and twenty-six were seriously injured.

for publication.

"what thou doest do quickly."

against a similar delay in future.

market.

See'y L. A. S., Augusta, Me.

Hence there has been a sort of scramble in Congress between the manufacturers of woollens and their friends, and the wool-growers and their friends, in order to get the advantage in regard to the duties to be laid on the respective articles by Congress. The manufacturer goes in for a high duty on woollen cloths, and a low duty on wool. This suits him-keep out as much as you can foreign woollens. This will afford us a sort of protection and make us better off, because. of the greater demand we manufacturers will have. But, at the same time, give us a low duty on wool. This will enable us to obtain the raw material cheaper and enhance our profits. Thus

entered the head of Beverly just above the left cye, and death resulted in a few moments."

Beverly was under the influence of liquor.

*Congress, in their desire to increase the reve-1st D. C. Cavalry, eight companies of which nue, is remodelling the tariff. As usual, the were recruited in this State, is now in this city celebrated work will be on exhibition at Meonian with authority to purchase horses for the regi- Hall, in this city, for one week, commencing on manufacturers are on hand, and, as in duty bound, are using their influences with the comment. Six hundred men of the regiment re- Monday evening next. Every loyal person should mittee to shape that part of the tariff relating to main yet to be mounted. Purchases will not be avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded, their affairs to their own advantage. We do not made through contractors, but directly from those not only on account of the intrinsic merit of the who wish to dispose of sound and serviceable ani- exhibition, but for the patriotic purpose of con blame them for that. Not at all. But where are the wool-growers? With the exception of mals to the Government, subject to the inspection tributing to the fund for the establishment of a

those in Maine seem to be actually snoring, so A correspondent of the Portland Conrier inti- diers of our army. profound is their repose. Wouldn't it be well mates that good horses have not been obtained to wake up to your interest in this matter? heretofore in this State. The fact is well known to be otherwise. The 1st Maine Cavalry had the the halls of Congress? Up and be doing, and reputation of being the best mounted regiment in the Army of the Potomac, and the hard service into the United States service for the purpose of attested their superiority. Gen. Burnside, on extra sheet containing the Laws of the State his recent visit to this city, remarked in our passed at the session of the Legislature of 1864. hearing that the horses of the 2d Maine Cavalry We owe an apology to those of our cotemporawere the best he had ever seen in the army. These were all purchased in Maine, and at prices by them during their term of service. ries who ordered their supply of laws at this of-The paper upon which they were to be priuted was promptly despatched by the manufacturer. but by some unaccountable oversight or neglect of the employees of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, it was permitted to lie over some days in the freight depot at Yarmouth before it was forwarded to us. We shall endeavor to guard 2d Maine, and could his representations have had cent., payable semi-annually. weight with the department at the time, he

sion in relation to the existing law renders such The recent extraordinary rise in the price sequent efflux of gold from the country. of paper and printing materials has compelled the publishers of the Bangor Times and Lewiston Journal to increase their rates of subscription. The Bangor Whig and Portland Courier intimate that they also may be obliged by the pressure of high prices to follow their example. No change will be made in the subscription terms of the Farmer, so long as we are able barely to meet our expenses, which we hope to be able to do by prompt payment on the part of our patrons, and the efforts of our friends to sustain the circulation of the paper. It is our intention soon

> A meeting of the incorporators of the Kennounces the temporary suspension of the publication of that paper on account of the high terprise have decided to put the thing through, and stock books are to be opened in various towns. The Bath Sentinel says there is no good reason why the road should not be built at once, and suggests the building of a bridge at Bath, in order to have the western terminus of the road in Lieut. Henry C. Keene of this city, a gal that city. The road will extend to Rockland and lant and meritorious officer, who lost a leg in the Belfast, and be a great means of facilitating trans- attack on Port Royal, in 1861, has been re-apportation, and increasing the business of a sec- pointed to a Lieutenancy in the Navy, and or

> District of this State, devotes himself unremit- some months past, as President of a Court Martingly to the interests of his constituents. On tial, has been ordered to join his regiment, now Wednesday last he procured the adoption of an stationed at Culpepper, Va. important amendment to the tax bill, exempting ship-builders from the two per cent. advalorum adopted by the House. The facts being presented

Army Correspondence.

St. John's College Hospital, Annapolis, Md., April, 1864. \$
Messrs. Editors:—Thinking that a few lines from one who has experienced a five months residence on Belle Island will not prove entirely uninteresting to the readers of your valuable paper, and hoping that the statement I am about to make will serve to convince some of the people of Maine that their "Southern prethren" are not what they fondly think they are, I

will proceed to give you a slight history of the few of companions from the 12th of last October, up to the 20th of March. On the morning of the former date our regiment, the was ordered out on a scout with instructions from Gen. Gregg to proceed as far as Sperryville for the purpose ortaining if the enemy was there in any force, and what that force consisted of; we proceeded along the nike as far as Gaines' Cross Roads, where our company was left to guard against surprise or attack in our rear the remainder of the regiment keeping on towards Little Washington. Arrived at that place they enwith a like result. A Lieutenant and 12 men were detailed to carry a despatch to Gen. Gregg to that effect, the regiment remaining there on picket. Your readers have doubtless read how the old 1st got out of that will say nothing about it. When the Lieutenant and the

the other men's stead. It fell to my lot to make one or the number. We mounted, and our horses struck a trot cess of the unholy cause in which they are engaged. I for Sulphur Springs. When we arrived at Amesville, have seen as many as thirteen men who had frozen aix miles from the Springs, we could distinctly hear the report of artillery directly in our front. And here I will take occasion to remark if we had turned and re-Lieut. Harris would have been perfectly justified in doing away until the Island was cleared. I was among the so, for we could see by the foot prints in the road that a large force, both infantry and cavalry had gone on despatch to General Gregg that he did not stop for a moment. However, we were soon destined to come to a halt. When we got in sight of the village of Jefferson, 2 miles from the Springs, we saw coming towards us what we took to be one of our mean that are come to a proper or the springs, we saw coming towards us what we took to be one of our mean that are come to a proper or the car-windows and jumped out undiscovered by the guard. The train was going at the rate of about 15 miles an hour, but strange to an interest to the come to a proper or the car-windows. what we took to be one of our men; but on closer in- miles an hour, but strange to say, I landed on my feet spection we found it was a rebel officer. It seems that he thought we were rebels, too, for he still kept ceming toward us. However he soon discovered by our uniform that we were not supporters of the "stars and bars," and turned and fled in the opposite direction. We discharged our carbines at him but his horse was going so fast that we did not hit him, although one of my com-panions maintains to this day, that he saw his horse got within about 30 miles of that place when some of imp as though he at least had got hit. We watched the retreating form of the rider until we could see that the road he was on was literally filled with rebel cavalry. It was now our turn to retreat, and we did it in a hurry

assure you. We went on the way we came until we where we halted to make some inquiries about the force of the enemy, but could gain no information; but on looking away off on our right, we could see a large body of cavalry emerging from a piece of woods and coming I had gone on with the rest I should certainly have been off our retreat. We left that place as quickly as possible, galloping along the road until we got out of sight an exchange. of the house, and then struck off into the woods to the left. By this time our horses were so tired that some of us had to dismount and lead them. We went on through trial of Samuel Richardson for the murder of Jo the woods until we got opposite Amesville, and as near as we could tell about a mile in the rear of it. All this time seph Estes, in Temple, on the 15th of last No.

as all the time if we did not stop firing and surrender

rounded the woods and captured every one of us.

and of course was well patronized by the inhabitants.

our possession. I was awakened several times during

afternoon, and were put in one of their prisons, an old

of us were lucky enough to get some old tents, but they

ten as dirt and full of holes. That night we got about

a quarter of a pound of bread, and about one-eighth of a

pound of meat. Rather a slim supper, you will say for

nen that had not tasted food for twenty-four hours.

October was as bad a month as we had during

to burn, our condition would have been tolerable

would be generally green pine. As the cold weather

advanced our rations began to diminish. When we first

went there we used to get half a pound of wheat bread

the night by the rats running over my face. I never

they would shoot the prisoners.

State Tax, \$19,692 82; County Tax, 3,216 50 we could hear the rebel train going along the road that This admonished us to seek some kind of shelter where gree." we could be concealed from view. Accordingly we made had no fear of being discovered, for the trees were so thick that it would be impossible to see us through them. Making our horses fast to the trees, we sat down

seed on fact to our lines. It would have been impossible for us to have taken our horses, for we could see by their camp fires that the rebels were all round us and " Members in the State, England, and the other by members of the Order leading to Gaines' Cross Roads. We halted that night

in different parts of the State. to us. They came running down the road yelling like so many fiends. On one side of the road was a stone wall, on the other a rail fence, all but two of us got behind the wall, the others getting over the fence. The

Maine, have been called into active service by the Governor, for sixty days. They will be mustered performed by them in Virginia, has sufficiently performing garrison duty, thereby relieving the Light Infanty left on Thursday last, for Fort

ranging from \$20 to \$40 lower than were paid by the government in other States. We have no vertises for proposals for the loan of forty thousdoubt that the Government has been faithfully and dollars recently authorized by vote of the City served in the purchase of horses in Maine, and Council. An excellent opportunity is thus offer cannot understand the motive of the writer re- ed for the safe investment of surplus capital ferred to, in ignoring or mis-stating the facts. Bonds will be issued by the Treasurer in sums Capt. Brinkerhoff purchased the horses for the from \$200 to \$2000, bearing interest of 5 per

equally successful in purchasing horses for his This is a judicious and salutary measure, operating to increase the revenue and putting a check gine Company at their Hall in this city Monday evening May 2, 1864, the following officers were

price of paper and the difficulty of procuring workmen. His subscribers are to be furnished in the meantime with some other democratic

culturists, spoken of by our friend J. F. A. Capt. Levi Bassford of the 6th Maine, has

to be bread and no meat at all, and sometimes we would only get that once a day. For instance, in the morning Prison Life at Richmond.

we would get no breakfast. The Quartermaster would say, "Never mind men, I will make it up to-night by giving you double rations;" but we never saw the rations. This was done very often. Another method they had for cheating us out of our rations. When we first went on the Island we were put in squads of 100 men each. When the Quartermaster would run short of grub, they would order us all out to be counted This would usually occupy from three to four hours and by the time we got back into camp it would be too late for breakfast that morning, and, as usual, we were put off with the promise of double rations for supper. many incidents and accidents which befell me and my Alas for rebel promises, they never were fulfilled, it was not long before our meat failed us and we got none at all. Occasionally we would get a little rice, about a On the morning of the former date our regiment, the pint to a hundred men, for a change; sometimes we let Maine Cavalry, then encamped at Sulphur Springs, would get a few raw beans, and no fire to cook them. After a while the wheat bread failed and we got nething but sour bread with no salt or any kind of seasoning of it. For two months before I left, we got nothing but clear corn bread, about half a pound a day. I used to get so hungry sometimes that my head would fairly swim. The most of us were without blankets until December last when our Government sent us a supply; but Little Washington. Affived at the properties of the enemy's scouts who fled on the Island got allowed who were after-the approach of our men. Not finding the enemy here the approach of our men. Not finding the enemy here wards captured had to lie out doors without blankets so the guard on the Island got almost as many we did. shelter of any kind. When they were captured the rebels robbed them of every thing they had in the shape of

money, watches, blankets, overcoats, and in some cases

morning and walked to the city, where we were put in Pemberton Prison. The next morning at 2 o'clock, we and run for about two hours before I stopped to take breath. I crossed the Roanoke on my way back over move my shoes so the guard would not hear me. I will pass over the next five days of my march toward Suffolk as nothing of importance happened to me until I submit and be sent back to Richmond. Two days afterwards I was taken sick with the ague and went to the Hospital. Three weeks afterwards I was paroled, and most popular books of the season. For sale at ... munity, out of the clutches of the Philistines. The day I jumped the train was Washington's birthday, and I

ent nations. He devoted many years of his life

pany which is nearly full will soon be organized and mustered in quirer of a recent date announces that a regular connected with his department, the result of

mediate exchange of all prisoners of war on both where rest could be obtained was hailed with joy. I was old by one of our captors that the place derived its name from an old distillery which used to stand there, of Chesterville, on the night of the 4th of Decem-I was told that whenever any of the men left home for any time, their wives would tell them to be careful and not fall into the ' trap." Here we stayed four days, when the order came for us to march to Culpeper. We ar- day, the 21st inst., on an indictment for burglary rived at that place the afternoon of the second day and and an assault with intent to murder. Thompson

that night was devoured with a zest, although the meat jail to await his sentence. was in the last stages of putrifaction. We were quartered in the Court House, where we stayed all the next day. In the evening we get aboard the train and started for Raginian Station. The road being out of re- Linnet, aged 6 and 8 years, were drowned. They pair, we had to walk from the station to Orange Court had been to gather shells to put on their mother's House, about seven miles from the station. We were grave, and while returning across the stream the put in the cellar of the Court House, and were told to

The 31st and 32d Maine regiments were

whole winter. It rained most all the time and a good many of our men had no tents and consequently had to lay out in the rain. If we could have had enough wood The Farmington Chronicle states that nir Eight sticks of wood to a hundred men is the most we eaths from diptheria have recently occurred in ever received to last twenty-four hours, and that

A SUCCESSF

LATE DUPPEL CA

Guerillas are c and colored troops Retaliation is th the first rebels car gard's army passe noon. His force

burg throwing up rebels are also Court House and

being no other way number of house camped, leaving of The flames however the entire town was the entire town was Washington, 2c tion sent out from Col. Lowell, return

> and that a pacific The Re

The Conference It is stated that I

St. Louis, Ap by mail, say the Orleans 18th, h

Galveston day Mary Sarley wit cotton was capte attempting to r Lage, the English From the Peni

MOBILE, Apr livision yester

stores were take From the Arm WASHINGTON. now are that G

MEONIAN HALL, AUGUSTA.

POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY,

Commencing Monday Evening, May 9th.

PERHAM'S MIRROR OF THE REBELLION. A Gigantic Illustrated History of the War. Exhibited for more than THREE MONTHS in the City of Bos with a success unprecedented in the annais of amusements, devoted to the aid of Invalid Soldiers, in connection with

A SUCCESSFUL CAVALRY EXPEDITION. now, when Gen. Grant is ready to strike.

New York, 2d. The Chicago Tribune has the following important intelligence from Red river:

April 24, 1864. The latest advices from our troops in this vicinity are that Gen. Banks' army has fallen back

Grant places much reliance, will co-operate with him by way of Fortress Monroe. Having gone

Banks.

Wirt Adams with 10,000 men is threatening Natchez. Matters at Chtttanoga---Active Operations Wirt Adams with 10,000 men is threatening Natenez.
Guerillas are committing atrocities on the planters and colored troops on both sides of the river.
Retaliation is threatened by the black soldiers upon the first rebels captured.

NEW YORK 2d. The Times' Washington dispatch
NEW YORK 2d. The Times' Washington dispatch
Strange of the Cincinnati Times, under date of the 28th says:
"I believe we are on the eve of great events.

The same authority says Lee's strength is stated at upwards of 100,000 men.

WASHINGTON, 2d. The expedition sent out from here last week destroyed Madison Court House. They met no rebels until about a mile from the Court House when a slight skirmish ensued, in which the rebels lost five men; we lost none. The rebels retreated in the direction of the Court House. On our forces entering the town they were received with volleys of musketry fired from the windows of the houses and were compelled for a time to withdraw.

Scattered garrisons in the State are being called in and sent to the front. Only a few of the more important points will be held by the militia."

Rebet Movements—Panic at Richmond and Petersburg.

The Herald's Yorktown letter of the 26th states that rebel deserters report a considerable panic at Richmond and Petersburg; the rebels are living in momentary expectation of the appearance of one at time to withdraw.

from the windows of the houses and were compelled for a time to withdraw.

The officers ordered another advance, when again a destructive fire was poured in from the houses. There being no other way to get the rebels out, orders were issued to fire the town. The torch was applied to a number of houses, whereupon the rebels hastily deamped, leaving our forces in possession of the place of the fame however apread very rapidly, and a general conflagration was the result, and in a short time almost the entire town was in ashes.

Washington, 2d. The Star says the cavalry expedition sent out from Vienna, Va., last Thursday, under Col. Lowell, returned to that place yesterday, after having visited Leesburg, Rickertown and Upperville. Near Upperville a portion of Moseby's band was encountered and a sharp fight ensued, which resulted in the loss to the rebels of two killed, four wounded and 23 taken prisoners. We lost three killed and four wounded. He also brought in besides the above prisoners, 25 horses and a large quantity of wool, tobacco and other contraband goods, picked up on the route.

We are received with volumes and Bonresentative was applied to a momentary expectation of the appearance of one or more strong Union columns. Many of the impormance of one or more strong Union columns. Many of the impormance of one or more strong Union columns. Many of the impormance of one or more strong Union columns. Many of the impormance or more strong Union columns. Many of the impormance or more strong Union columns. Many of the impormance or more strong Union columns. Many of the impormance or more strong Union columns. Many of the impormance or more strong Union columns. Many of the impormance or more strong Union columns. Many of the impormance or more strong Union columns. Many of the impormance or more strong Union columns. Many of the impormance or more strong Union columns. Many of the impormance or more strong Union of Caradt's campaign will be a success, and Richmond will fall. They also state troops are being rap

and a large quantity of wool, tobacco and other contraband goods, picked up on the route.

Washington, 2d. Senator Wade and Representative Gooch of the committee on the conduct of the war, have returned from Fort Pillow. They took thirty-seven depositions, all of which mere than confirm the newspaper accounts of the massacre. They say it would be impossible to exaggerate the cruelties committed. Among the witnesses examined was the negro who was buried alive, and who dug himself out of his own grave. There is no doubt that one or more persons were nailed through their desh to pieces of wood and then burned alive.—Not only on the day of the surrender were such fiendish acts perpetrated, but on the next day, in cold blood.—The victims seen by the committee were some of them pierced and cut in the face and eyes with bayonets and swords while other parts of their bodies were smashed and disfigured either by steel or lead.

New York, 2d. The World's New Orleans letter reports the evacuation of Texas by our forces begud. It also says a report had reached New Orleans that Gen. Polk is at Camp Moore, 90 miles from New Orleans, which was fortified with a line of rebel pits and epaul ments for guns, enbarbette, &c. Price skedaddled after a brisk fight towards Washington. Other skirmishes occurred during the march. Our total loss was less than 200.

She was proved General Steele was going to Shreveport via Washington, and moved his command from Camden to Washington. After the fight at Prairie de Anna, Gen. Steele pursued the rebels towards Washington, and then suddenly turned and pushed for Camden also.

A desperate race ensued, and although heavy skirmishing occurred all the way, Marmaduke being in the front and Dockery in the rear with cavalry and artillery, Steele came out victorious, and entered the enemy's fortifications unopposed.

It is stated that England and France have fully agreed, and that a pacific result is probable.

The Becord of the War.

Sr. Louis, April 25. Cario dates of yesterday by mail, say the steamer Von Phul, from New Orleans 18th, had arrived. It seems to be generally conceded that the battles in Louisiana had been against General Banks, for while the rebels to commenced just yet. The rebels are busily engaged in throwing up more earthworks, and digging rifle pits covering the various fords along the Rapidan. Their pickets have been strengthened along their whole

several killed and wounded.

The rebels were still in the vicinity of Pleasant Hill. Our army was at Grand Ecore, fortifying on both banks of the river.

Admiral Porter reported only five feet water at Grand Ecore. The gunboat Eastport was aground there. All the large boats were below, but the light draught ones were up the river.

Description of the Potomac to-night says that the troops which went to Madison Court House on Thursday, burned the town to ashes. It is not known whether this was done by orders or not.

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cotton was captured on the night of the 3d while attempting to run the blockade. The Harriet Lane, the English steamer Isabella and a barque were lying behind the fort waiting for an opportunity to run out.

New York, April 26. The Herald's letter from Williamsburg, Va., 23d, says contrabands are again coming into our lines. The rebels are In the House of Common

Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee is in the neighborhood of Charles City Court House with a cavalry force variously estimated at from 3500 to 6000. That place is garrisoned by Pickett's old infantry diagrams. The London Daily News gives a report that the that great excitement prevails among the scatter- transports to be used by belligerents. ed inhabitants, a Yankee advance being momenta-

New York, April 26. The World's despatch says Gen. Grant has taken measures to add num-silenced. bers enough to the regular armies in the field to make them irresistible. The Union armies, when the shock of battle comes, will be found in Prussians in Jutland had advanced further northstronger than ever before. The Fort Pillow Massacre Confirmed by the after a short engagement.

The Fort Pillow Massacre Confirmed by the Rebels.

New York, April 26. The Tribune says the rebel papers have the following despatch:

Mobile, April 16. Special despatch to the Advertiser and Register from Fort Pillow, 12th, says Forrest attacked this place with Chal-ners division yesterday. The garrison consisted of 300 whites and 400 negroes. The fort refusing to surrender it was carried by storm. Forrest led Bell's brigade and Chalmers led McCullough's. They both entered the fort simultaneously, and an indiscriminate slaughter followed. One hundred prisoners were taken, the balance of the garrison were slain. The fort ran with blood.

safter a short engagement.

The Emperor Maximilian and Mexico.

The Archduke Maximilian and Mexico.

The garrison were slain. The fort ran with blood. Many jumped into the river and were drowned or shot in the water. Over \$100,000 worth of stores were taken, and six guns. Our loss was

Washington, April 27, 1864. The indications now are that Gen. Lee is making preparations to fall back from the Rapidan to Richmond. Some of his heavy artillery has disappeared from our right, and troops have left the vicinity of Madison.

Kills all Vernin on Animals and Birds.

Cures all Skin Diseases on Animals.

Kills Bugs on Roses, Lice on House Plants.

Kills Canker Worm on Apple Trees.

Kills Bed-Bugs and Water Roaches. Court House, moving eastward—also baggage Kills all vermin that infest Grape and Cranberry Vines.

Officers in high position do not think Lee will make a stand this side of Richmond. His present line is eighty miles long and he cannot hold it. He will concentrate his forces at the base of the will concentrate his forces at the base of the will concentrate his forces at the base of the will concentrate his forces at the base of the will concentrate his forces at the base of the will concentrate his forces at the base of the will concentrate his forces at the base of the will concentrate his forces at the base of the will be wi supplies, thus compelling Grant to attack him at a disadvantage.

Price, 75 cents per pound. A liberal discount to the tra

From the Army in Virginin---Reports of Reb-

divisions had been sent back to Richmond from Lee's army.
It is said that orders will soon be issued to commanders having colored troops under them to re-taliate upon the rebels.

OUR ARMY FALLS BACK TO ALEXAN-DRIA.

Gen. Steele in Communication with Gen.
Balks.

MILITARY MATTERS IN VIRGINIA.

LEE REINFORCED BY BEAUREGARD.

Our Forces on the Peninsula Augmented.

THE DESTRUCTION OF MADISON COURT HOUSE

THE DESTRUCTION OF MADISON COURT HOUSE

Matter the best of the strong of the rebels.

The Coming Campalga---Speculations Concerning Lee's force.

New York, April 28. The Commercial Advertiser special Washington dispatch says:

"It is estimated by competent judges that Lee has now massed under his immediate control on the Rappahannock about 65,000 troops. Others estimate his ready to first them to results and the rebels.

The Coming Campalga---Speculations Concerning Lee's force.

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"It is estimated by competent judges that Lee has now massed under his immediate control on the Rappahannock about 65,000 troops. Others to receive the particular to rec The Massacre at Fort Pillow Officially Confirmed.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

DUPPEL CAPTURED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

New York, 2d. The Chicago Tribune has the fol-

this vicinity are that Gen. Banks' army has ration back to Alexandria without fighting.

The gunboat fleet is at the same place, some above and some below the falls.

The Red river is low and falling.

The papers are not allowed to publish any more river news excepting official despatches, in which Gen. Burnside and his now recuperated 9th Army General Steele has opened communications with Ranks. due time.

says a dispatch was received to-day by the Government from Fortress Monroe, stating that the rear of Beauregard's army passed through Petersburg yesterday forenoon. His force is estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 allowed more baggage than he can carry himself, men.

A considerable rebel force is reported at Fredericks-burg throwing up more earthworks on the heights. The rebels are also reported withdrawing from Madison Court House and concentrating in front of our left and centre.

One division of Longstreet's corps, according to deserters, is at Hanover Junction as a reserve.

The same authority says Lee's strength is stated at upwards of 100,000 men.

can whip Kirby Smith should be attack him.

No fears need be entertained of Gen. Steele's

New York, 30th. The Times' Washington From the Red River Expedition---Reported despatch states that officers from the front tonight profess to believe that active operations will

remained on the ground after Saturday's fight, front and extending down the river towards our General Banks retreated forty miles.

The transport Black Hawk suffered considerably above Alexandria from the rebels, having skirmishes take place almost daily on the out

but the light draught ones were up the river.

Prisoners state that Kirby Smith and Sibley were killed in the recent battles.

Galveston dates of the 4th say the schooner

Mary Sarley with two hundred and fifty bales of

Loreign News.

The steamship City of Bultimore from Liver-From the Peninsula---The Rebels Preparing for our Advance.

The steamship City of Bultimore from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown 14th of April, arrived Englad.

strengthening themselves at various points on the Peninsula, to provide against attack in that quarter.

Government was defeated by a majority of eight on the minor educational question.

The Garibaldi enthusiasm had not abated. He

rision under Gen. Elsay, and a regiment of heavy artillery is at Bromley's Station, on York river; and is throwing up earthworks. Troops are concentrating on all the intermediate points between the York and James rivers, Contrabands state enlistment act, which prohibits the equipping of

The Danish War.
The Prussians continued a vigorous bombardment of Duppel. It was reported that the Dan-

ward. They drove the Danes out of Horsens

JAQUES' PURE EXTRACT OF TOBACCO.

Will not injure the most delicate animals.

Orders promptly sent by express. JAMES F. LEVIN,

Agent South Down Co.

23 Central Wharf, Boston.

DORR & CRAIG, Agents for Augusta.

eop5tep13:7 New York, April 27. The Times' Washington dispatch says a squad of twenty-five rebel deserters, mostly of the 15th Virginia regiment, arrived here to-day. They agree that Lee has been receiving heavy reinforcements. One asserts that much of the heevy artillery has been sent to Richmond, and the belief among the rebel soldiers was that an early retrograde movement on that city would be made. One of Longstreet's large that the large that t The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

 Petts—\$3 50@4 00.

 CATILE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

 Cattle. Sheep.

 Maine,
 74
 — | Northern N. York.
 — 259

 New Hampshire,
 42
 1103
 Western States,
 677
 259

 Vermout,
 224
 992
 Canada,
 —
 —

 Massachusetts,
 92
 350
 Total,
 1082
 2704

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE. DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

Waldo Phipps 32, H. Day 15.

There are but few cattle from Maine this week, and a large part of these are beef, some very good. H Day has several really well fatted oxen; and says he made a great mistyke in bringing them past Portland, and has about made up his mind to take them back to that marget. Says that old Brighton man not kept up with the times for these two weeks past. Mr. Phipps had several pairs of good workers which found a satisfactory market, at prices all the way crom \$19 to \$275 \(\psi \) pair; and was asking even more for a splendid match of bullocks, fit either for the draft or the shambles.

Prices for good looking family cows are well up. Although milkers may be bought at from \$55 to \$50, yet what may be called good family cows range from \$50 to \$30, with calves worth from \$3 to \$8.

No Sheep from Maine were reported last week.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, April 30, 1864.

APPLES. Green # bbl \$3.75 \(\tilde{\tilde{0}} \) 50, Sliced, # \(\tilde{\tilde{0}} \) b 10 \(\tilde{\tilde{0}} \) 11, Cored, 9\(\tilde{0} \) 200c, Uncored none.

BUTTER, Uncored to pupils on the following terms, viz.:

The Directors have engaged the services of MR. C. H. HALL, a very energetic and continue twelve services of MR. C. H. HALL, a very energetic and continue trelye weeks.

The Directors have engaged the services of MR

25.027.

Be in NS. Marrow & bush \$2.50.02 62, Pea \$2.62.02 75, Blue Pod \$2.27.02 40.

CH & ESS. Vermont & Bours Bo

BOSTON MARKET ... April 30. Plour—The marker is steady and dron for Flour, and the sale are been at \$7,50 @ \$5.00 for Western superfine; \$7,75@ \$12,50 for common extras; \$5,50 @ \$3,00 for medium do.; and \$2500 \$12,50 for good and moice brands, including favorite thous.

Designed for Schoola, Academies, Salary Class.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY. The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Pa...

A BEREFACTRESS. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Wisslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her survive and escape the griping, colleking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing

firm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial." Paregoric," "Brops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic." by which the bake is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and didotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by a limits and the propagation of the liver, and relieve the system from accumulated bile. The seen the system from accumulated bile. One bottle of Cholagogus accomplishes the object.

BOTH DYE! HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE! the best in the World. The only harmless, true and reliable by known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its prist time color, and rectifies the till effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed William A. Batchelors, all others are mere initations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FAC-

tine color, and rectifies the lil effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuline is signed William A. Batcheloa, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—S1 BARCLAY STREET, N. Y.

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nerrous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by bane ul and victous habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afficted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this modicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it Free of Charge.

STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,

New York City.

STATION D, SILLYER,

FIRST ISSUE OF

U. S. Demand Notes. U. S. Coupons, and Callifornia Coin Drafts.

By H. S. OSGOOD, Eastern Express Office.

By H. S. OSGOOD, Eas in the side, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs, go to your Apothecary, or nearest Grocery Store and get a Box of HOWE'S COUGH PILLS. They are safe, reliable and always do good. Excellent for Whooping Cough. Try them—everybody. G. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, and H. H. HAY, Portland, General Agents.

By H. S. OSGOOD, Eas Licensed by the United Augusta, Oct. 8, 1863.

WE HAVE IN STORE

And for sale at the lowest cash prices at

In Brooklya, N. Y., D. L. Gardiner of Hallowell, to Emily W. Clark.

Clark.

In Litchfield, William Spear to Lydia A. Cobb; Christopher C. Andrews to Martha J. Howard.

In Portland, William P. Skillings, to Julia G. Bean, of Bethel.

In Norway, Charles W Danley of Waterlord, to Mary E Flood.

In Bangor, Irad Fenderson to Sarah F. Tibbetta, both of Stetson.

In Machias, Goo W. Smith to Elvira A. Kelley, both of Jonesport.

In Wells, Daniel Emball, Esq., of Woburn, Mass., to Susan Ames, of Hamilton, C. W.

21

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Wiethrop are hereby notified to meet at their Banking House on the 19th day of May, inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the subject of surrendering the charter of said Bank.

C. M. Bailley, EphBaRM WOOD, JEREMIAH GLIODEN, JEREMIAH GLIODEN, JEREMIAH GLIODEN, JEREMIAH GLIODEN, Winthrop, May 2, 1864.

Married.

In Augusta, Mrs. Peace Marston, widow of John Marston, formerly of Cumberland, aged 93 years.

[Western papers please of Carling Street, aged 74 years and 4 months in Boston, April 27th, Mary, daughter of Russell P. Eaton, aged 8 years.

[In Winslow, April 30th, Wille, youngest son of Leonard and Carling Street, aged 74 years and 4 months in Boston, April 30th, Wille, youngest son of Leonard and Carling Street, aged 8 years.

[In Winslow, April 30th, Wille, youngest son of Leonard and Carling Street, aged 8 years.]

[In Winslow, April 30th, Wille, youngest son of Leonard and Carling Street, aged 8 years.] Hartwell, Esq., agest 1 y Jones In Boston, April 27th, Mary, daughter of Russell F. Entropy, aged 8 years.

In Boston, April 27th, Mary, daughter of Russell F. Entropy, aged 8 years.

In Winslow, April 30th, Willle, youngest son of Leonard and Nancy H. Colman, aged 9 months.

In Windsor, April 25th, Alice M., only child of John E. and Nancy H. Colman, aged 9 months F. Edward, aged 19 years and 9 months.

A Stuart, aged 14 years and 9 months.

A FTERNOON DANCING SCHOOL.

A FTERNOON DANCING SCHOOL.

A FTERNOON DANCING SCHOOL.

CONCERT HALL, AUGUSTA, Terms, Five Deliars.

N. B.—Should the weather be stormy, the class will be postponed till the following Saturday.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY. THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution will begin on the 24th of 5th Month, 1864,

9 to 9½
18 to 20 when Children will be admitted at 10 cents each.
100 to 175 For details of the Enterprise see descriptive bills.

Has discovered a new treatment for the Eye and Ear, whereby he is curing some of the worst cases of blindness and deafness ever known, without instruments or pain. Eyes blind for years, and pronounced incurable by the best Ocalists in this country, have been ctred in a few weeks.

CANCERS! CANCERS!

Dr. Knight has discovered a new treatment for Cancers that surpasses all others now in use. It cures without knife, plaster, or pain, and heals without a scar. Fistula, White Swellings, Erystolas, Paley and Fits cured in half the time and half the expense of any other treatment.

Erysis as, Palsy and Fits cured in half the time and half the expense of any other treatment.

CONSUMPTION easily cured when taken in season. Every kind of humors eradicated from the system.

Dr Knight invites all afflicted with the above named diseases to call and consult him before resorting to any other treatment. Fifteen days will satisfy any one of the efficiency of his new medicine. No charge for consultation. Office 259 Tremont Street, Boston.

BRIDGTON ACADEMY,

AT NORTH BRIDGIUM, Mrs.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on FUESDAY, May 24th, under the continued care of Mr. HILTON
THOMAS H. MEAD, Secretary.
3w21

GRAPE VINES

ous, and entered the enemy's fortifications unopposed.

Polk is at Camp Moore, 90 miles from New Orleans, with from 15,000 to 20,000 men, and is to move at one on Port Hudson or Baton Rouge.

New York, 2d. The steamer City of Washington from Liverpool 20th and Queenstown 21st, has arrived. She brings the important intelligence of the capture of Duppel by the Prussians. The place was taken by assault. The Danes lost 63 cannon and from 2000 to 3000 prisoners. The Prussian loss is stated to be two generals, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes als, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes als, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes als, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes als, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes als, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes als, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes als, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes als, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes als, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes als, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes als, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes als, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes als, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes als, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes als, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Danes also six hundred

By H. S. OSGOOD, Eastern Express Office

Licensed by the United States.
Augusta, Oct. 8, 1868.

And for sale at the lowest cash prices at wholesale, by

C. H. MULLIKEN & CO.,

Ouba Molasses, Hdds and Tierces, Muscavado ditto, Hdds and
Tierces, Gold Medal Saleratus, Gold Medal Soap, Babbutt's
Saleratus, Castile Soap, Mould Candles, Box Raisins, Nutmegs,
Indigo, Cassia, Pepper', Tobacco, Tea—various grades, Mustard,
Cloves, Gream Tartar, &c., &c. Tallow constantly on hand
May 24, 1864.

Winthrop, May 2, 1864 FORECLOSURE. WHEREAS, WILLIAM H. TABER, of Albion, in the Con

Will stand at my Stable near the East end of the Kennebec Bridge, for the use of marcs this cason. This Stallion is considered the best trotting Stock norse in the State.

TERMS—single service \$10; Season, \$15; Warrant, \$20.

JOHN SHAW. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of CHARLES C. WEBSEK, late of VASSALBOROUGH, in the County of Kennebec, decessed, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said decessed are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

And continue ten weeks.

JOS. G. PINKHAM, A. B., Principal; E. GEORGIE WILLIAMS, Teacher of Drawing, Painting and Needlework, with
such assistance as may be required.

Board and Tuition at the usual rates. For Circular, giving
full particulars, apply to the Principal or Superintendent, at
Vassaltoro', Me.

JAMES VAN BLARCOM, Supt.

May 2d, 1864.

Alacton, 25. 1004.

Alacton, 26. 10

ably to law, to sell and convey tate, purmant to the provisions of law, at pubme or E. G. FULLER.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of May, 1864.
On the petition aforesaid, Oadears, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be hold not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.
Arrast: J. BURTON, Register.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

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A true copy of the Petition and Order t

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, Acid
at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1864.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of George Field, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
Ornered, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A CHRTAIN INSTRUMENT Purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1864.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Prinseas Blake, late of Moumouth, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate: on Debrace, the hopes by prompt attention to business to merit a share of patronase.

Outsy, deceased, having been presented for probate: on the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Cole for Jewis Prompt at the March Clock and Jewelry Repairing. In a faithful mann r. Having been employed in the Waltham at the March Clock and Jewelry Repairing. In a faithful mann r. Having been employed in the Waltham Arch Having been present employed in the Waltham Arch Having been present employed in the Waltham Arch Having been present in a faithful mann r. Having been employed in the Waltham Arch Having been present in a faithful mann r. Having been present in the Main Farch Repair in a faithful mann r. Having been present in the March Clock and Jewell Arch Having and Indiana in

cased
Attest: J. Burton, Register.
True copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.
21* True copy. Attest: J. Berton. Register.

21*

Is now opening her New Spring Stock of

MILLILINERY.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of John H. Inganana. Is all county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Ordonard, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of May next, and show cause, if any, they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Berton, Register.

21*

It has been used with great success in the cultivation of Tobacco; when applied in the hill in setting the plants, it gives them as fine start.

Every Farmer and Gardener should use it.

Country merchants should supply themselves with this article, as its introduction will lead to a largely increasing business.

A pamphlet containing directions for use, testimonials, &c., will be farnished on application.

MEW STORE! NEW GOODS!:

The subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have fitted up in the best manner, the store deceased.

B. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Berton, Register.

21*

It has been used with great success in the cultivation of Tobacco; when applied in the hill in setting the plants, it gives them as fine start.

Every Farmer and Gardener should use it.

Country merchants should supply themselves with this article, as its introduction will lead to a largely increasing business.

It has been used with great success in the cultivation of Tobacco; when applied in the hill in setting the plants, it gives them as fine start.

Every Farmer and Gardener should use it.

Country merchants should supply themselves with this article and applied in the hill in setting the plants, it gives themselves with this article.

A pamphlet containing directions for use, t

A true copy. Attest: J. Burrox, Register.

EN NEBEC COUNTY.....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1864.

A OERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of REDIEN HAMLEN, late of Ablion, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of Nay next, at nine o'clock ta the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

allowance: ORDERAGO CLAY.
DANIEL NUTTINGS. (Clau
Dated at Gardiner, this eighth day of April, A. D.,
the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, in said County, on the
fourth Monday of May next, and show cause, if any, why
the same should notbe allowed.

II. K. BAEER, Judge.
A true copy—Attest: J. Burron, Register.

21*

SCHOOL COMMITTEE NOTICE.

The Superintending School Committee of China
session each Saturday of May next, at one o'clock P.

A true copy Attest: J. Bunton, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY... in Court of Probate, held
At Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1864.
RICHARD YEATON, Administrator on the estate of Andrew
Yeaton, 24, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having
presented his second account of administration of the estate of
said deceased for allowance:

Order of Allowance:

Order of Allowance of Allowa

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, late of WINDSOR, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to April 25, 1864.

21*

MARY WILLIAMS

MARY WILLIAMS

APRIL STORM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

Farm in West Levant, on the road leading from Stetson to Corbard in the same for settlement; and all indebted to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted and watered, with good buildings, two good orchards and a variety of other fruit trees. Terms \$3,500. Any one wishing to purchase will do well to examine.

DANIEL F. HILL.

April CE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been

appointed Executor of the last will and testament of CORNELIUS ALLEN, I ate of Vassalsomous, in the Country of Kenneby, given, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to apply 1.05 per person, with comfortable buildings. Offers will be received till the 18th day of May April 2, 1864.

21° JOSEPH BAKER, Atty.

Augusta, April 22, 1864.

3w20

BEENEZER O LOVEJOY, late of FATETTS, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to April 26, 1864.

21° HOWARD B. LOVEJOY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of GEORGE W. CARR, late of Vienka, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, in the that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

April 25, 1864.

21° HIRAM B. SEVEY.

Witness, B. LOTHROP.

Given under my hand this sixth day of April, A. D., 1864.

Witness, B. LOTHROP.

Given under my hand this sixth day of April, A. D., 1864.

Cash and the highest price paid for Butter, by JOHN MOARTHUR, No. 1 Market Square.

Augusta, Feb. 19, 1864.

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec, decased, intestate, respectfully represents, that he personale-cleared forms of Lyna and the County of Kennebec, decased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personale-cleared forms of the County of Kennebec, decased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personale-cleared forms of the County of Kennebec, decased, intestate, by the sum of about two hundred by the north lice of Augusta, and clear by the sum of about two hundred dollars; that said decased died existed and possessed of certain real estate, by the north lice of Augusta, and being the lot of had conveyable the north lice of Augusta, and being the lot of had conveyable the north lice of Augusta, and being the lot of had conveyable the north lice of Augusta, and being the lot of had conveyable the north lice of Augusta, and being the lot of had conveyable the north lice of Augusta, and being the lot of had conveyable the north lice of Augusta, and being the lot of had conveyable the north lice of Augusta, and being the lot of had conveyable the north lice of Augusta, and being the lot of had conveyable the north lice of Augusta, and being the lot of had conveyable the north lice of Augusta, and being the lot of had conveyed the north lice of Augusta, and being the lot of had conveyed the lot of his remarkable book, this edition has been prepared. The page and the lot of his remarkable book, this edition has been propular demand for the local had read estate to the person making the same and the local had read estate to the person making the same and the local had been propagated to the long and the local had been propagated to the long and the local had been propagated to the long press of the country, and search propagated the long press of the country, and search propagated the long press of the country, and search propagated the long press of the country, and search propagated the long press of the country, and search propagated the long press of the country, and search

S. W. FAIRFIELD

Has taken a window in the Hat Store of A. L. Gerce
RLL, under the Stanley House, where he is prepared to do all
kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.

AT HER OLD STAND, OVER NASON & HAMLIN'S STORE,

Grass Seed, &c., which the will sell as low as can be purchased the same quality in the city.

They have connected with the Store an extensive Wharf and tore Houses, and will store and forward goods cutrusted to their They are also agents for the steamer Eastern Queen. ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE. Augusta, April 18th, 1864. LONGFELLOW & BARFON 3m19

In the timent should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burtox, Register.

Attracopy. Attest: J. Burtox, Register.

II. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burtox, Register.

II. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burtox, Register.

II. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attachance on the fourth Monday of April, 1864.

THANKFUL PAGE, widow of John Page, late of Belgrade, in said County, of Course, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said pettion should not be granted.

A true copy—Attest: J. Burrox, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said pettion should not be granted.

A true copy—Attest: J. Burrox, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said pettion of the courted by a pledge of United States stocks, and the provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with all the provisions of

ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1864.

ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, in said County deceased, having presented her application for Commissioners to be appointed to set out her dower in the real estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

I. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register.

21e

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held its Adgusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1864.
1SAAC FAIRFIELD, Guardian of William B. Blish, minor, having presented his account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively, in Dakerd. That notice thereof be given all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively, in Dakerd. The Court of April, 1864.

IS TESTHONY WHERDEOF, with day of April, 1864.

Seal.

9w18

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE TO CREDITIONS.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennsbec, to receive and examine the datins of the creditors of RobbERT G. HLDRETH, Late of West Gardiner, in said County, dec-ased, whose estate has been represented insolven, thereby give notice, that six months, commencing the twenty eighth day of March A. D., 1864, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned to us at the office of Lorenzo Clay, the 18th day of May, and on Friday, the first day of July, and on Monday, the 26th day of May and on Friday, the first day of July, and on Monday, the 26th day of April, A. D., 1864, at two o'clock in the afternoon of each of those

Dated at Gardiner, this eighth day of April, A. D., 1864.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

the same should not be allowed.

A true copy. Attest: J. Brayor, Register.

A true copy. Attest: J. Brayor, Reg

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of LYDIA RICHARDSON, late of MONMOUTH.

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to April 11, 1861.

21*

RUFUS MOODY.

WIRMTOP TIMER, APRIL 10, ADDS.

FORM FOR SALE

Containing forty-six acres, well wooded and watered, with a young orchard thereon. House nearly new. Said farm to Mount Vernos.

For particulars enquire of Moses Whittier, Readfield, or address Box No. 30, Skowhegan, Me.

Skowhegan, April 12, 1364.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of To whom it may concern. This is to certify that in consideration of fifty dollars paid by my son, OHARLES W. FROST, I hereby relinquish to him his time till he is twenty-one years old, giving him free liberty to tradinal act for himself; and that I will neither claim his wages norpay his debts from and after this date.

THOMAS C. W FROST.

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK STEAMERS. STEAMERS. Semi-Weekly Line. Bemi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid and fast Steamships "LOCUST POINT," Capt. HOFFMAN, and "POTOMAG," Capt. SERMWOOD, will, until further notice, run as follows:

Lowe Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 6 colock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River. New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passen gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable routs for travelers between New York and Mains. Passage 31 including Fare and State-rooms. Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebes, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John. Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage, apply to EMERTY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.

H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West street, New York.

PORTLAND & KENNEBE RAILROAD. SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENT Commencing Monday, April 18th, 1864,

Leave Skowhegan for Bath, Portland and Boston, 9 A. M.
Leave Skowhegan for Bath, Portland and Boston, 11.15 A. M.,
connecting at Brunswick with trains on the Androscoggin Railold for all stations on that road.
Leave Bath for Portland and Boston at 12.20 P M.
Leave Portland for Bath, Augusta, Kendall's Mills and Skowtegan, at 1.00 P. M., connecting at Brunswick with trains on
the Androscoggin Railroad. MONDAY MORNING AND SATURDAY EVENING TRAINS.

On Mondays leave Augusta at 5.30 A. M., and Bath 6.30 A. M., for Portland and Boston. Leave Portland on Saturdays at 8.15 P. M., or on arrival of Irain from Boston, for Bath and Augusta.

Freight trains daily between Skowhegan and Portland, and Boston. B. H. CUSHMAN, Superintendent. SACO NURSERIES.

The undersigned invites the attention of his friends and the public to his stock of PEAR TREES. BOTH ON PEAR AND QUINCE ROOT

As it is larger and finer than for years past, and will be sold at very reasonable prices. It embraces nearly sil the sorts described and figured in the last report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture (a copy can be sent by mail on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps, to any one desiring to have it and may not be able to obtain one earlier through a member of the Legislature) as adapted to culture in Maine.

HARDY GRAPES

Currants, Raspberries, Rheubarb, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c.

Er Send for a Catalogue S. L. GOODALE. Saco, April 12th. DACIFIC GUANO!!

AGENCY FOR THE AMMONIATED PACIFIC GUANO. We are receiving a constant supply of this superior Guano, which is a powerful and rich fertillizer, capable of carrying the crops through the season, maturing the same before the early frost, and leaving the soil enriched by the addition of phosphate of liftle and animal matter.

It does not impoverish the land as Peruvian, but its effect is continued on succeeding crops, as a single application will note. Prove

It is adapted to every kind of soil, and all the various crops, GRASS, GRAIN, CORN. POTATOES, ROOT CROPS, TOBACCO, &c., as will be seen by the numerous letters and testimonials re

the way of the country of the cultivation of To-bacco; when applied in the hill in setting the plants, it gives them a fine start.

Every Farmer and Gardener should use it.

Country merchants should supply themselves with this arti-cle, as its introduction will lead to a largely increasing business in the same.



J. W. ADAMS, PORTLAND,
Offers a fine stock of APPLES, PRASS, PLUMS and
other FRUIT TREES. The new and early Grape
Vines, Currants, Strawberry Plants, &c., including
a fine lot of

Russell's Great Prolific Strawberry, warranted pure.
Also Roses, Hedge Plants, Flowering Plants, and all the hardy

GEN. KNOX

Will stand the coming season as formerly at the farm of THOS. S. LANG, North Vassal-boro'.

TERMS: Fifty Dollars for Season Service. Seventy-five Dollars to Warrant.

PURE BLOOD DEVONS

JOHN F. ANDERSON, MAPLEWOOD FARM,

This Nursery contains a large variety of Apple Trees, which are now selling at former prices, being \$20 per 100, and customers can have their cheice of trees. When orders are received the best trees will be selected first and delivered at the cars.

4w19

J. H. GILBRETH, PROPRIETOR.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Curtains and Curtain Fixtures.
Wool, Facey and other MATS.
BEUSHES of all kinds.
Patent AVI. Schwarz.

WANTED FOR CASH:

Office Hours 1 to 3 P. M. lycop19 I will sell my Sawmill in Whitefield, one half a mile from Turner's Corner; also three acres of land with it. I will sell or lease my Shingle Machine privilege. It has a good stone dam and foundation all ready for building. It is on the outlet of Pleasant Pond—no fear of freshets there. For further particulars enquire of H. A. TURNER, Whitefield, or the subscriber in Bremen.

ALBION P. CHANEY.

Found on Saturday evening last, on Water Street, a wallet containing a small sum of money. The owner can recover the same by calling upon the subscriber, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

Augusts, April 18, 1804.

These Prows are noted for their superior turning capacity, easy draught, strength and durability. The castings are all polithed, and the whole finished up in superior style and at prizes that defy competition.

Lists of the various sizes, prices, &c., sent gratis on application. Address
T. B. HUSSEY, North Berwick, Me.

Tomato Plants in their season.

Nursuries. Near Westbrook Railroad Station. 6w17

Season to commence May 1st, ending August 15th. Note or the money required in all cones at the time of the first service. Two dollars per week charged for Mare kept to hay, and one follar per week to pasture.

\$50 for the best Knox Colt over two years old.
25 for the best Knox Colt under two years old.
15 for the best Sucker, requiring two in all cases for competition. Also a Premium of Twenty-five Dollars for the fastest Kuox Colt of any age—three to start.

tf 19

THOS. S. LANG. THOROUGHBRED DURHAMS
FOR SALE.

I now have 23 head of fine bred Short Horns, a
pears old Bulls and one 10 months old. Also a few Cows and
Heifers, suitable to breed with the Bulls. I have bred largely
with reference to dairy qualities as I think their pedigree will
show. I shall keep upon my farm the present season my thorough-bred Bull, JOHN BULL 24. Terms \$3.00 to warrant. I
shall also keep one yoang Bull unless I sell him. Terms \$1.00
to warrant.
Vassalboro¹, April 16, 1864.

WARREN PERCIVAL.
4w19°

Kendall's Mills, Maine.

1850 barrels Coe's Super-phosphate of Lime.
100 barrels Lidyd's do do
950 barrels Lidyd's Poudrette.
150 barrels Littlefield's Poudrette.
For sale at manufacturer's prices by
KENDALL & WHITNEY.
3m9

This excellent and sure remody for killing Sheep Ticks, and destruction of Lice and all Vermin on Cattle, can now be had at the Portiand Agricultural Werehouse and Seed Store, wholesale and retail. NO FARMER SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

KENDALL & WHITNEY.

Portland, March 29. 1864. A large and well selected stock of new

Paints, Oils, Drugs and Medicines as usual. Augusta, March 21, 1864. 6win15

on Rags,
Woolen Rags,
Print Papers,
Old Account Books, &c.,
Cotion Batting,
Wool and Wool Skins,
Rubber, &c., &c. The HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for the above, by
BALLARD & CHASE,

No. 6 Union Block, Water St., Acquesta.

CORNER OAK AND STATE STS.

WALLET FOUND.

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As breezes stir the morning,
A silence reigns in air;
Steel blue the heavens above me,
Moveless the trees, and bare;
Yet unto me the stillness
This burden seems to bring,
"Patience! the earth is waiting,
Waiting for the spring."

WAITING FOR THE SPRING.

Strong ash and sturdy chestnut,
Rough oak and popiar high,
Stretch out their sapless branches
Against the wintry sky.
Even the guilty aspen
Hath coas'd her quivering,
As though she too were waiting
Waiting for the spring.

I strain mine cars to listen,
If haply where I stand,
But one stray note of music
May sound in all the land.
"Why art thou mute, O blackbird?
O thrush, why dost not sing?" Ah! surely they are waiting, Waiting for the spring.

Oh heart! thy days are darksome;
Oh heart! thy nights are drear:
But soon shall streams of sunshine
Proclaim the turning year.
Soon shall the trees be leafy,
Soon every bird shall sing;
Like them, be silent, waiting,
Waiting for the spring.

Our Story-Teller.

PARSON DOVE'S STORY.

"You must be lonely here, my dear. This is ot a very lively place, and you have always lived n the city," said the old minister of W-, as I tood at the gate of the parsonage.

I confessed that he was right; and certainly of

ll stupid places W——was the most stupid, hough I did not tell him that, of course. hough I did not tell him that, of course.
"You'd like something to read, would you not?"
ras the next query. "Ah! I thought so. Well,
ay dear, I'll lend you one of my old sermons, on
rhich I pride myself. Quite a dectrinal sermon
an predestination. I'll go and find it at once;"
and away he trotted in his ministration believe. nd away he trotted in his ministerial looking ressing-gown up the parsonage stairs, which aight have been broader, and into the little front tudy, which, had it been more convenient and etter furnished, would have reflected more credt on the congregation. He came down again at once, with a paper parcel tied with tape, gave is one, and shook hands with me over the gat o me, and shook hands with me over the gate with a smile. But when, coming to the head of he lane. I turned about for a moment, I saw him poking after me, shaking his head and wiping is glasses in the most incomprehensible manner. concluded, after reflection, that he did not aprove of a pink dress, and thought that curls and and being of a mild and pitiful, instead of a vinlictive nature, shook his head and wept instead

f scolding. He was very old, you must rememer—over seventy.

I took the sermon home, and sitting down by ny chamber window, composed myself to the task of reading it, though at that day I was by no neans fond of sermons in any form. I untied the ed tape, unfolded the envelope of tissue paper, and glanced at the first sentence. It did not begin nuch like a sermon. I hope that did not encourge me to proceed.

She was a very beautiful girl. I think I never aw such a lovely creature in my life, though I know that we are very apt to be misled by our imagination, and that the eye makes its own beauty. But no one could have thought her any-hing but pretty, standing by the garden gate with her apron full of wild flowers, and her curls, lifted by the wind, dancing round her forchead

ike a swarm of golden bees.
"My daughter Rose," said her father, and she out her little white hand into mine as a child might have done, just as simply and prettily, so hat it was very hard for me to shake it and let it go instead of keeping it. But there was some-body else to shake hands also, and he, standing on the other side of Deacon Olmstead, put out his long, lank fingers, in black silk gloves, and

mpressment, "Mr. Dove," and he glanced at me. Who should say he is of no importance? "Is tea ready, my dear?"
She replied that tea was ready, and we

into the handsome old-fashioned house; for we were both going to take tea with Deacon Olmstead, and, moreover, to spend the night beneath his roof, having come to W——on church busi-ness, Deacon Olmstead making a point of always

The Rev. Benjamin Bitterworth was much older than I, and much more important in every way. I had been lately called to a struggling little church exceedingly unfortunate in the way of dif-ficulties and debts, where the congregation seldom paid any salary, and always considered themselves ill-used by the minister, who, in turn, was some-how always injured by a personage called Elder Bagshaw, and somebody was always accused of misappropriating the church funds. I never could discover what they were. And the Rev. Silas Snow, having taken French leave in great disgust, ready, and every one predicted him immense success. His was a country church also, but it was a rich one, and he had friends and influence, and everything which I had not. Deacon Olmstead showed that he knew this by every glance of his

such partiality. On the contrary, I think she long and lank, (I hope it was not envy that made me think him so very plain,) leaned across the table to talk to her in his oily tones over and over

again, somehow she always returned to our old very happy with her girlish prattle
She knew the village which had been my boyhood's home, and had seen and spoken to a sister
of mine, dead years before, so we found many
things in common. But even had we had none—
had we spoken in language unintelligible to

Rose Olmstead, with her eyes looking into mine, not boldly, only frankly, would have been worth other woman's lips.

It was a very happy evening; for afterwards,

moment to say to me, so that Benjamin Bitter-worth offered his arm to Rose to escort her through

the parlor, and soon there were family prayers and a genial good-night. But it being a bright and a genial good-night. But it being a bright summer evening, with all the windows open, I, sitting at mine, and looking at the moon, heard some one singing, and knew that, of all that household, it could only be Rose. It was a sad song and a sweet one—a farewell, with a plaintive fall in it that was very touching; and I (I need not be ashamed to own it at seventy) knelt down boside my window, and with my head upon my hand shed tears, thinking what if I were that departing lover, and Rose Olmstead sung that farewell song to me. Do we never unconsciously reach the future? Sometimes I think so.

As we walked away to take the stage the next morning, Benjamin Bitterworth wore a queer

morning, Benjamin Bitterworth wore a queer smile upon his face, and rubbed his long black gloves as though something pleased him mightily. At last he said to me, in his oily tones, with a peculiar affectation of accent which it had pleased him to adopt—

an important subject."

This was odd. My opinion had never been

Olmstead would make a good clergyman's wife?"
That was the question. My cheeks flushed scarlet. My heart beat loudly, but I turned toward Benjamin and looked him full in the

again spoke.

"I believe that she would be admirably fitted for the position," he said, "and I intend to act upon the belief. I have been resolved to marry for several years, and Deacon Olmstead's daughter appears to have excellent qualities. I shall offer her my hand."

"Perpans she will not accept it."

who were happier, and left me; and I dwell now in the same old place, where I can sit beside my darling's grave in the twilight of the Sabbath eve; an old man weary with the weight of years. Yet I shall be young again some time—young and happy in Heaven with my lost one.

"Please, miss, Dr. Dove says he's made a mistake. This here's the sermon on predestination."

"Perhaps she will not accept it." "Perhaps she will not accept it."
I said it angrily. My voice was not under my control at that moment. Benjamin Bitterworth understood me—I saw that in his cold, black eye. But he answered, without emotion—
in her blue sunbonnet. And I rolled up the eye. But he answered, without emotion—
"Her father would decide that, I think. He
"Her father would decide that, I think."
"He father would decide that would decide that would decide that would decide that would decide the would decide that would decide that would decide the is a man of judgment, and she is an obedient mon in its place.

"Perhaps she might choose for herself," l answered

answered.

"Perhaps," said Benjamin, "but I think she
has been brought up well."

"You may have rivals," I continued.

"It is not consistent with my cloth to be any
man's rival," replied Benjamin. "What I do,
Brother Dove, I do from a sense of duty. I am
not governed by carnal passions, and I hope you
are not."

Pious words, and spoken with a solemn face. But I well knew that under that cloak Benjamin Bitterworth flung the gauntlet of defiance at my

After this day we met only under Deacon Olmstead's roof, but we met there often. I went thither to see Rose. I made no disguise of the fact. He, Benjamin Bitterworth, sat aloof, talking to her father, as a general thing, and only now and then interposed between us, and there only, as it seemed, to prove his power. In whatever he did in this way he was aided and abetted by old Deacon Olmstead. I could see that plainty. But I also saw that Rose began to like me very much. In that I trusted, for, though a stern parent, Deacon Olmstead seemed to love his daughter.

Summer faded, and the roses in my darling's garden died with it. But there were scarlet dahlias and Queen Margarets, and marigolds blooming yet, and the maples, about the house grew red in the autumn sunset in which I walked beside her, and a golden haze lay upon all things, and through it I looked at Rose and at the future. At last I spoke to her, saying something like this—

"I love you Rose—I think I love you more than ever man loved woman. Can you love me well enough to be my wife?"

And the golden curls sunk low upon my shoulder, and I gathered my darling up against light of the property of the rose of the red with shoulder, and I gathered my darling up against light of the red with the red with the red with the red with its and be with its of the fort had been disabled. Thereafter the Union forces concentrated in Forts Williams, Comfort, and a redoubt facing the Ronnoke river below Mill creek, and kept up the fire incessantly. The forces of Gen. Wessels, thus being massed and able to handle their artiliery of about similar calibre.

At 9 o'clock on the 20th inst. a most impetuous assault was made by the rebels on Fort Williams, Our beyen boys noble stood by their guns about was made by the rebels on Fort Williams.

came in, for one moment, and then turned her face aside, and hid it with her hand. She did not speak. Her father spoke for her: "Were you older, Mr. Dove, I might be harsher, but I regard you both as very innocent and inexperienced. Had I known this baby-play of court-ship was going on, it should have been stopped before. It is not too late now. Rose sees her folly. She has resolved to obey me. Some trifle of yours—a ring, I believe—she will return to you, and then you will part. Rose." She left her scat as he turned toward her, and,

crossing the room, calmly and sadly laid the little betrothal ring on my hund.

"Good-bye," she said, "I must obey pipa. It is all over between us. Good-bye, William."

But I could not be so calm. I caught her hard and toward toward the storm old. hand, and turned toward the stern old man with

his iron face.
"Do you remember your own youth?" I cried.

"Do you know what you are doing?"
And he answered, "My duty, I hope. I shall endeavor to secure the best interests of my daughter. You will cease to urge the point when you hear that she is to marry the Rev. Benjamin Bit

terworth a week from next Sunday."
"Marry him!" I cried. "Rose, have you consented to this? Are you false to me? Have

"My father has commanded me," was the answer, "and I must obey." fated guns. The battery lost twenty-one officers
I turned from her and fled from the room and privates, sixty-four horses and eighteen the house, mad and blind with grief and indigna- mules.

lost her to me.

and the calm twilight, and the hour when the moon, broad and yellow, arose behind the purple officers had on, and clean shirts and paper collars hills. I had wild thoughts of wandering away and hiding myself from the eye of mortal man, and was thankful that excitement made me real-and was thankful that excitement was that the was that t ly so ill that, on the Sunday of the wedding I had ample excuse for deserting my pulpit, and, having procured a substitute, spending the day in my own room. This at least was my intention, but, as the hours crept on, an influence which I fell into the hands of the enemy, who must possible to the enemy to the them.

deaf to words of earthly love forever more. Rose Olmstead was dead.

They who lifted me from the floor where I had fallen, told me that she had died the night before; that she had been failing for the last few days, and that on that night she had arisen and knelt down to pray, it was believed, for they found her kneeling, with her face upon her hands quite dead. "Her heart is broken," the doctors said, and I believed them.

I was very ill after this—so ill that they thought I must die. But Death choose those

"Please, miss, Dr. Dove says he's made a mis-take. This here's the sermon on predestination,

The War for the Union.

THE DEFENSE AND CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH, N. C.

We take the following additional statements respecting the rebel attack on Plymouth, N. C., its gallant defense by our troops, and its surrender substantially from the correspondence of the New York Herald of the 26th inst. The details are represented to have been received per the steamer Currituck, from Roanoke Island at Fortress Mon-Bitterworth flung the gauntlet of defiance at my feet. We said no more, but went on toward the stage, he treading softly along the road on the tips of his polished boots, his thin lips sanctimoniously pressed together, his black-gloved hands folded behind his back, while I, warm and angry, put a strong restraint upon myself to walk beside him decorously.

After this day we met only under Deacon Olmstead's roof, but we met there often. I went thither to see Rose. I made no disguise of the made and checked, each one still attended with

"I dove you Rose—I think I love you more than ever man loved woman. Can you love me well enough to be my wife?"

And the golden curls sunk low upon my shoulder, and I gathered my darling up against my heart. We were in the garden then, beside a great elm, older than the house itself, and sheltered by it, we stood together, I supporting her, she leaning on my breast; and we saw nothing save each others' faces, and heard nothing save each others' voices; and I took the little hand in mine, and slipped a tiny ring upon the taper finger—one that had been my mother's betrothal ring, and which, upon her death-bed, she had given me, bidding me give it to the girl I loved upon the day she promised to marry me."

And so the sun went down, and the elm tree's shadow lay long and dark across the path, and, mingled with it, fell another shadow—that of Rose Ollustead's father. He came upon us suddenly, and found us standing together. Rose would have shrunk from me, but I would not let her go.

"She has promised to be my wife, sir," I said. "Give us your helssing. It is all we need to make us happy. You will give her to me, will you not? I love her very dearly?"

The deacon's face was like a stone. I could not read its import; but he drew his daughter towards him, and stood between us.

"You have done wrong, Mr. Dove," he said, "very wrong. She is young, and has but little loss is, beyond the slightest doubt, immensely loss is, beyond the slightest doubt, immensely not read its import; but he drew his daughter towards him, and stood between us.

"You have done wrong, Mr. Dove," he said, "very wrong. She is young, and has but little judgment. I will speak to her alone. I should have spoken to her before, but I thought one of your profession could be trusted. Good evening. Come, Rose."

And he passed into the house, taking her with him; and, as I left the garden, I saw Benjamin Bitterworth, with his stately step and folded hands, making his way along the road.

The next days above came to my study with a side into the rebel force, which has been represented to hands, making his way along the road.

The next day a boy came to my study with a brough with when any offered to shake hands with him, and which could not have been agreeable to anything except the village-pump.

The next day a boy came to my study with a note. It was from Deacon Olmstead, and summer and the could not have been agreeable to anything except the village-pump.

Wheldon, (Provost-Marshal, Note of the rebel force, which has been represented to the thousand of the rebel force, which has been represented to the composed of five brigades of three thousand. The rebel troops were mostly from the far South. The rebel troops were mostly from the far South taking the oath? sance on Wednesday a short distance above Ply mouth, and the officers and crew observed about three hundred rebel troops engaged in burying the dead. From a steeple on the town church, overlooking a large tract of land, it was found that the field of Asa Johnson (about sixty acres)

was completely filled with dead and dying rebels Information received states that the Fort Pillow system of atrocity was repeated at Plymouth, and that on Wednesday two companies of loyal North Carolinians were shot, and several hundred negro troops were shot, and several numbered red negro troops were slaughtered; but the Herald correspondence says General Wessels had no colored tecops at Plymouth save a few recruits for North Carolina regiments, and the poor, unfortunate blacks thus butchered were merely laborers for the Government. The negroes were formed into line, in a nude state, and fired at by the brutal soldiery, purporting to represent south

ern chivalry.

The object of the rebel attack and capture The object of the rebel attack and capture of Plymonth, and of their reported designs on Little Washington and Newbern, is stated to be the preparative step to the transfer of the theatre of warfare from Virginia to North Carolina.

hand.

"You have done your best to fill my daughter's head with folly." he said, "but you have not succeeded. She knows now that this romantic talk about truth, and falsehood, and love, and so forth, is not fit for real life—not modest or maidenly. She has chosen for her protector one of mature judgment, and I am your loves of loaded. wavered and fell back at every discharge of these

"She is not what I thought her," I said.—
"She has been won by gold. My poverty has lost her to me."

The capture of Gen. Lee's headquarters train was attended with much inconvenience to the Gen. and his staff, as well as to the correspondents who lost her to me." Yet I loved her still, and the world seemed dark and desolate. I hated the broad sunlight ble mess chests were in the wagons. Not a soli-

the having procured a substitute, spending the day in my own room. This at least was my intention, it my own room. This at least was my intention, it my own room. This at least was my intention, it my own room. This at least was my intention, it my own room. This at least was my intention, it my own room. This at least was my intention, in the show in the constraint of the constraint of

on in silence for many moments, when Benjamin again spoke.

"I believe that she would be admirably fitted darling's grave in the twilight of the Sabbath and the bringing of other considerable quantities and the bringing of other considerable quantities.

"I believe that she would be admirably fitted darling's grave in the twilight of the Sabbath and the bringing of other considerable quantities.

"I believe that she would be admirably fitted darling's grave in the twilight of the Sabbath and the bringing of other considerable quantities."

"I believe that she would be admirably fitted darling's grave in the twilight of the Sabbath and the bringing of other considerable quantities. and the bringing of other considerable quan of cotton to our markets. Besides this we of cotton to our markets. Besides this we have captured, at Fort De Russey, Henderson's Hill, Pleasant Hill, Mansfield and elsewhere, two thousand three hundred prisoners, including three Lieut. Colonels, six Majors and thirty line officers at Pleasant Hill, twenty-five pieces of artillery, any quantity of small arms there and at other points, four hundred bushels of meal, thirty barrels of beef, and a depot commissariat a

Pleasant Hill. Besides, Alexandria has returned to its allegiance; eight hundred citizens have taken the oath of fealty to the Government of the United States, and eight hundred have enlisted there into the military service of our Government. The material for at least two full colored regiments has thus far been garoered in, and the rebels have been deprived of the service of five thousand able bodied negroes, male and female, who have abandoned their happy homes and cast their fortunes

NO AMNESTY FOR LIP-LOYALTY.

The Rev. George D. Armstrong, a rebel preach-The Rev. George D. Armstrong, a recel preacher in Norfolk, Va., whose examination by an officer of that department was recently given to the public, has just been catechised anew by Gen. Butler himself. The report appears in the Norfolk New Regime, and illustrates at once the dangers of the Amnesty and the patriotic vigilance of the hero of New Orleans. The conversation

"General.—I have read a report, Mr. Armstrong, of an examination of yourself by one of my Aids-de-camp, in regard to the question of your loyalty. Now I need not say to a man as experienced as yourself, that taking the oath of allegiance is only a manifestation of loyalty—that, as a man might join your church and still

such questions as you please.

such questions as you please.

General.—Make your own statement, sir.

Rev. Mr. A.—The view with which I took the oath was this: I believe the military commander has a right to demand of the citizens at any time that they shall take a parole. I regard Norfolk as for the present a conquered city; indeed, I have had no idea, that the Confederates would again take it, and that, it it ever again did become a part of Virginia, it would be by treaty at the end of the war. I wished, in accordance with the scriptural injunction, to obey the

treaty at the end of the war. I wished, in accordance with the scriptural injunction, to obey the powers that be. And I believed the United States to be the powers that be. I took the oath with the intention of keeping it, so far as my actions were concerned. My feelings, of course, I cannot control. My words and actions I can.' The General then endeavors, by questions pertaining to various charges of disloyalty, to ascertain what those doings are, and what sort of an accession has been made to the strength of the Union by the pardon of this clerical sympathizer of treason. The Rev. Mr. Armstrong opposes more or less confident denials, until he is brought to a stand in this manner:

General.—I perceive that in your former examination you declined answering this question:

Do you call yourself a loyal man in letter and spirit to-day?

Rev. Mr. A.—I do not decline to answer now;

of annesty.

General.—You book the oath, sir, for the purpose of having the United States protect you while you should, by your conduct and your life, aid and comfort the rebels. It is an oath of amnesty to those who take it in truth, and come back repentant to the United States. You are a Presbyterian. A man comes to you; you are about to take him into communion. You say to him, 'You have heretofore been a wicked man,' He says, 'Yes, sir,' You ask him if he has experienced a change of heart? He says, 'No, sir,' You ask, 'Are your sympathies with God, or with the devil?' He says, 'Tou the devil.' You ask, 'Where are your friends? He says, 'With the devil.' Then you shim, 'Do you think you can join the church with your present feelings?' He replies, 'I think I can—to get the bread and wine at the altar.' Think of it, sir, anywhere else, and as a man of Christian professions, saying nothing of God. It is an oath of amnesty to those who truly repent, but not for those who for those who truly repent, but not for those who for those who truly repent, but not for those who for those who truly repent, but not for those who would crucify him aircesh. For you, sir, it was an oath of amnesty to those who for those who truly repent, but not for those who would crucify him aircesh. For you, sir, it was an oath of amnesty to those who would crucify him aircesh. For you, sir, it was an oath of amnesty, I should be just as wrong in receiving such a man as I have described into your church. (To an Aide.) Make an order that them. You sir, are a perjured man in the sight of God. It is an oath of amnesty to those who would crucify him aircesh. For you, sir, it was an oath of amnesty. I should be just as wrong in receiving such a man as I have described into your church. (To an Aide.) Make an order that them. You sir, are a perjured man in the sight of God. It is an oath of amnesty to those who would receive t

command there."

JOHN PAGE, late of Belgrade, in the County of Kennebee, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All personal freedom involves the right to make his fellow-men do just as he pleases.

JOHN PAGE, late of Belgrade, in the County of Kennebee, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the exate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to a decired to make immediate payment to April 11, 1864.

WILLIAM C. PAGE.

COMPOUND. ROINER'S RHEUMATIC

We refer those who are afflicted with either of these troub some and painful complaints to the advertisement of the above with the Yankees.

Forage nearly enough to supply the immediate needs of the army, and beef cattle and horses have fallen into the hands of our advancing armonials which is peculiar. They are not signed by persons who reside in the furthermost parts of the carth, unknown to any one, but by well-known citizens of Boston—the influence of whose one, but by well-known citizens of Boston—the influence of whose the public confidence. We know of a case in which a gentleman has suffered from Neuralgia, and which had been given over as incurable, who, after trying three bottles of the Compound has experienced great relief and is now confident of recovery. Under

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

This is the best medicine known made from an Indian recipe, entirely vegetable, and a certain cure without the aid of Supporters.

Bead the following testimonials

Nonte Jat, Me., Jan. 18, 1862
MRS. BELCHER: I cannot say enough in favor of your medicine for your may indee: I had been sick

allegiance is only a manifestation of loyalty—that, as a man might join your church and still be a very bad man after so doing, so a man may take the oath of allegiance and still be a very disloyal man.

Rev. Mr. A.—If you will allow me to make a statement to you, I will do so, or I will answer such questions as you please.

Read the following testimonials—Normal statements of loyalty—that have your medicine, for you may judge: I had been sick to easy years, three years of which I have worn Supporters. Field nearly everything, with little or no benefit. As soon as I began to take your medicine, 1 began to gain. Four bottles cured me as though I could not say enough to you or my female riends in its favor.

Respectfully yours, Miss Jane B. Bartlett.

*Do you call yourself a loyal man in letter and spirit to-day?

Rev. Mr. A.—I do not decline to answer now; if I were to put my own interpretation upon it, I should say I am; but I don't know, sir.

General.—Well, sir, perhaps I can teach you. Now, sir, what is the name of that gentleman who had taken the oath, and while coming out of the Custom House with you, made the remark that he 'would like to spit upon the northern Yankees.'

Rev. Mr. A.—Mr. Charles Reid. I declined to answer on my former examination, because I had not his consent to tell, sir; but since that I have seen him, and he has given me his consent to mention his name.

General.—Where is Mr. Reid?

Rev. Mr. A.—He is in Norfolk.

General.—Where is Mr. Reid?

Rev. Mr. A.—He is in Norfolk.

General.—Where is Mr. Reid?

Rev. Mr. A.—He is in Norfolk.

General.—Where is Mr. Reid?

Rev. Mr. A.—He had be had be added and sond him here. He lives on Main Street.

General.—He stated that, as he came out from taking the oath?

Rev. Mr. A.—Yes, sir.

took the oath to my government with the same view that he did.

Rev. Mr. A.—Well, sir, it was a mortifying fact to confess that we were a conquered people; and it was the irritation growing out of that fact.

General.—You have not helped it, sir. You had not better go on in that direction any further, sir for your own sake."

The humbled Armstrong is then induced to confess that he preached a rebellious sermon on the "Victory at Manassas," but never a word in favor of the Union cause, and that he had declared his intention to exchange with no minister.

ATEST: J. Burros, Register.

19*

LENN EBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of Mayne, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate of the testament of David K. Horr, late of Wayne, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burros, Register.

19*

ATEST: J. Burros, Register.

19*

LENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of Mayne, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate.

Orderand.—You have not helped it, sir. You deceased, having been presented for probate to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of Mayn next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burros, Register.

The Court of Probate Leville at Augusta, on the second Monday of Mayner, in Soil County, on the second Monday of Mayner, in Soil County, on the second Monday o

favor of the Union cause, and that he had declared his intention to exchange with no minister who would be likely to pray for the nation and against the rebels. The examination proceeds:

General.—You said you looked upon the hanging of John Brown as just and right, because he interfered with the peace of the country.

Rev. Mr. A.—Yes, sir.

General.—Very good, sir. Now, then, should you look upon the hanging of the prominent rebels, Jefferson Davis for instance, as just and right? You know the rebels have interfered with the peace of the country, and have caused with the peace of the country, and have caused with the peace of the country, and have caused.

True copy. Attest: J. Bunton, Register

19*

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at digusta, on the second Monday of Japril, 1864.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT Durporting to be the last will and testament of Samuel. MITCHELL, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate: Outly, deceased, having been presented for probate country, and been presented for probate country, and been presented for probate outly, deceased, having been presented for probate: Outly, deceased, having been presented for probate: Outly, deceased, having been presented for probate: Outly,

with the peace of the country, and have caused rivers of blood to flow where John Brown only caused pints. What do you say to that?

Rev. Mr. A — I should not, sir.

General—Are your sympathies with the Union or the Confederate cause?

Rev. Mr. A.—With the Confederates.

General.—You do not think that Davis, Wigfall, Slidell, and their former colleagues, are traitors; and you do think that, if they so desired, they should again resume their seats in Congress?

Attest: J. Burron. Register.

Attest: J. Burron. Re

Congress?

Rev. Mr. A.—I don't think they are traitors.
I don't see why they should not again take their seats in Congress.

The General hus shown himself equal to a discussion with any man or body of men in the seconded States. We close with his last argumentum ad hominem!

General.—I don't see, sir, what good the oath has been to you.

Rev. Mr. A.—I thought the oath was an oath of amnesty.

A true copy Attest: J. Burtor, Register.

Lev. Mashburn, Register.

A true copy Attest: J. Burtor, Register.

Lev. Mashburn, Register.

A true copy Attest: J. Burtor, Register.

Lev. Mashburn, Register.

Lev. Mashburn, of China, in said County, minors, and Edward F. Washburn, of China, in said County, minors, and E



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FOR
Non-Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brick
Dust Deposit, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and
Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.
HELMBOATOR PARTY CO.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Dimculty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushings of the Body, Dyness of Skin.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?"
Many are aware of the sause of their suff-ring. The re of the Insane Asylum, and the Melancholy Deaths by Comtion, bear ample witness of the assertion. The constitution affected by Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medic strengthen and invigorate the System, which
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is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more than any of the preparations of IRON OR BARK. FOR those suffering
FROM BROKEN-DOWN OR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS

It will give you
A GOOD APPETITE,
Will give you
STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES, Will give you BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

HELMBOLD'S I . LMBOLD'S IELMBOLD' HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
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COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrodius, Scalid Head, Salt Rheum. Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face,
Tetter, Erysipelas and all scaly erd. Ions of the skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW
Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELM-BOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the huwors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the tri of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully 'qual to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITA. BY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See medical properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
See Professor DEWEE'S valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEE'S valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSID, Philadelphia.

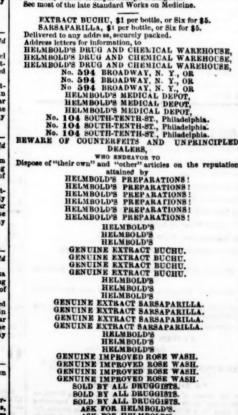
See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeous, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

EXTRACT BUCHU, \$1 per bottle, or Six for \$5.

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This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stuperly the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of IRON IN THE BLOOD. Without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.

It is only since the discovery of that valuable combination known as Permyrian Syrup, that the great Power of this VITALIZING AGENT over discase has been brought to light. The Peruvian Syrup, The Peruvian Syrup, is a Protected Solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON, a New Discovery in Medicine that STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE, by supplying the Bicod with its Vital Principle of Life Element, IRON.

TO ALL

INVALIDS:

IRON IN THE BLOOD!

THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT OF

THE BLOOD IS

TRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy curing DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHÆA, BOILS, NERVOUE AFFEC.

TIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS
OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASE
OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, and all

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, i's energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR, and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system, and boilding up an IRON CONSTITUTION:

It is an excellent substitute for Wine or Brandy where a stim-

accompanied by Debility or a Low State of the

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"I have used the Female Strengthening Cardial similar to that prepared by Dr. GEO. W. SWETF. 106 Hanover Street, and I regard it as one of the best Medicines for Female Compisints that can be found." Dr. J. KING, Author of "Woman: Her Diseases and their

Dr. E. SulTH, President of the New York Association of

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Indisposition to Exertion, Wakefulness, Uneasiness. Depression of Spirits, Trembling,
Loss of Power, Pain in the Back,
Alternate Chills, and Flushing of Heart,
Dragging Sensation at the Lower Part of the
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Headache, Languor,
Aching Along the Thighs, Intolerance of Light and Sound, Pale
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ner, says: —"Dr. Wing, your Pills have cured me of Dyspepsia and Jaundice."

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S. N. Taber, Jas. Stergis, Warren TelVOL.

Our Home, Our

The common " orchards every ap very early. On while examining ed a cluster of and on bending it that they had al spot beneath the lars, hardly visib we found severa hatched out, and.

thomselves with

There was, ap the first batch was all. How long th out eating, we can and must live they can gather which they are. deed it must be so of the apple tre ment. It will be and see if there ar They can be very state, for they ha any, are, therefor be easily crushed While speaking

also to recomme trees in the neigh order to detect th and to destroy the destroy all they fi think or care ab cies live and thrive mon wild black upon the apple therefore, to tak your apple trees cherry trees which chards. What relieve your orcha season, but swarm and some other t of waste lands in just as much or m

The Devons are good opinions of where they have z with so much fav as Durhams and the Durham and Perhaps they will of the Durhams,

enough for all use through our agen full blood Devon and zealous and s Anderson, Esq., Windham. This " Madora wando, ing his blood and herds of "credit s our judgment, one breed in New Eng to the yoke, which and docility. In r ers to us the ot never flinches nor as a dog." Then

THE GRAPE CULTUR

of the Native Grape Horticulturist, Bro pp 262. Illustrate Many new work have been given to or three years, sai grees of merit, all readers, and all, thing to increase cessful growing o first it might seen culture was not no such thoughts ou valuable, sensible plainly written, practiced through graved illustratio points necessary t in grape culture, The book can b

> Seward Dill, Esc ington Chronicle a tained in purchasis instead of raising them, each farmer but little extra tro would also have th sorts he was plant Mr. Dill says : "In the little only 20,000 inhab about one hundred at a cost of \$6 per the State of Main would expend \$27, sufficient to have Geological Survey given us the best S ever been given of this saving we could Maine what her (through their postate."

Williams & Co., 1

The Hortie ber. It is finely large amount of p